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NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- Arab Funds Should Be Invested Within Arab World
(Muhammad al-'Imadi Interview; AL-DUSTUR, 28 Apr 80)... 1

ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

- Results of Recent Islamic Conference Given
(Ali Hamadi; AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI,
2-8 Jun 80)..... 8

AFGHANISTAN

- Eyewitness Account of Rebel Operations in Paktia
(Paul Sigaud; LE FIGARO, 13, 14-15 Jun 80)..... 11
- Demonstrating Students Kill Russian Soldiers
(NAWA-I-WAQT, 27 May 80)..... 21
- Rebel Takeover of Bamian, Russian Atrocities Reported
(JASARAT, 2 Jun 80)..... 22
- Military Complex Attacked, Tanks and Oil Tankers Destroyed
(JASARAT, 26 May 80)..... 24
- Accounts of Afghan Fighting by Tourists Arriving in Delhi
(JASARAT, 24 May 80)..... 25

ALGERIA

- Emergence of FLN Vanguard Encouraged
(EL MOUDJAHID, 19 Jun 80)..... 27

Integration of Economy Discussed (EL MOUDJAHID, 19 Jun 80).....	29
Participation of Workers in 5-Year Plan Discussions (EL MOUDJAHID, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 May 80).....	32
Reducing Foreign Aid for Economic Independence (Brahim Taouchichet; EL MOUDJAHID, 3, 4, 5 Jun 80).....	42
Agricultural, Water Resources Development Given Priority (EL MOUDJAHID, 17 Jun 80).....	53
Development of Transportation Needed (EL MOUDJAHID, 19 Jun 80).....	58

IRAN

Bakhtiar: Khomeyni Must Be Overthrown 'From Within' (Shahpur Bakhtiar Interview; LE FIGARO, 19-20 Jul 80)..	61
Iranian Press Reactions to Bakhtiar Assassination Bid (LE MONDE, 20-21 Jul 80).....	64
Bakhtiar Interviewed Following Assassination Attempt (Paris Domestic Service, 18 Jul 80).....	66
French Police Arrest Five in Bakhtiar Murder Attempt (Paris Domestic Service, 19 Jul 80).....	68
Abadan Revolution Court Sentences Four Men to Death (Ahvaz Domestic Service, 23 Jul 80).....	69
Supervisor of 'PARS' News Agency Interviewed (Tehran Domestic Service, 28 Jul 80).....	71
Plan To Reorganize Army Approved (JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 14 Jun 80).....	72
Prosecutor Calls for End to Occupations of Offices (Tehran Domestic Service, 26 Jul 80).....	74
Theological Conferences Held in Three Cities (BAMDAD, 17 Jun 80).....	75
Tehran Plans To Ration Water (JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 12 Jun 80).....	78

Briefs

Bakhtiar Assassants	79
French Policy Condemned	79
Assassination Attempt Reaction	79
Qotbzadeh Cancels Nicaraguan Visit	80
Mojahedin Spies Discovered	80
Tehran University Purges	81
Enemy Mercenaries	81
'PARS' Employees Purged	82
Port Employees Purged	82
Iraqi Mercenary Executed	82
Trial of Plotters	82
Shahr Borders Calm	83
Coup Plotters Trials	83
Fars Official Scores Instigations	83
Pakistani Economic Delegation	84
Oil Workers Society Closed	84
Military Uses Shiraz Airstrip	84
Counterrevolutionaries Warned	84
Khuzestan Gendarmes Discover Weapons	85
Buying, Selling Goods Monitored	85
Urumiyeh Village Arrests	85
Clashes at Qamshur	86
Oil Ministry Employees Dismissed	86
Khomeyni on Stamp Disapproved	86
Helicopter From Turkey	86
Abadan Petrochemical Output	86
Judicial Powers Transferred	87
Unity Among Expatriates Stressed	87
Bani-Sadr Meets Commander	88
Electricity Consumption Reduction Urged	88
Ahvaz PLO Accepts Volunteers	88
Cholera Deaths	88
Pigeons Threaten Aircraft	89
Gilan Province Earthquake	89
Seven Invaders Killed	89
Executions Carried Out	89
Support for Afghan's Struggle	90
Guardsmen Killed in Azarbayjan	90
Pro-Khomeyni Marches in Iran	90
Violence in Kurdish Section	90
Khomeyni Criticizes Bani-Sadr	90
Demonstrations in Maku	90
Residents Invited To Return Home	91
Paveh Attacked by Assassants'	91
Vision Purges 60 Employees	92
Report Issued on Actions	92
Clashes in Kermanshahan Province	92
Court Sentences Death	92
Political Rally Cancelled	92

Foreign Ministry Stationery	93
End to Consulate Sit-in	93
Dress Codes Enforced	93
Workers Warned Against Strike	94
Warning to Trouble-Makers	94
Smuggler Arrested	94
Mojahedin-E Khalq Organization Denounced	95
Khalkhali Injured in Accident	95
14 Tried, Sentenced, Executed	95
Court Condemns Four Persons	95
Meeting of Majles Officials	96
Dismissal, Suspension of Employees	96
Energy Ministry Employees Purged	96
Agriculture Department's Purges	96
Army Expels Women	96
More Purged From Tehran University	97
Red Lion, Sun Emblem Renounced	97
Khuzestan Nurses Fired	98
Appointment of Cuban Ambassador	98
Nowbari Condemns Remarks	98
Conditions Tightened for Release	98

ISRAEL

Foreign Minister Interviewed in 'DER SPIEGEL' on Peace Progress (DPA, 26 Jul 80).....	99
Copenhagen Paper Cites Israeli Politician on Palestine Rights (Anders Jerichow; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 17 Jul 80).....	100
'L'UNITA' Reports PCI Delegation's Visit to Israel, Communique (L'UNITA, 17 Jul 80).....	101

KUWAIT

Arab Moves in Mideast Crisis Analyzed (AL-QABAS, 28 May 80).....	103
Fiscal 1979-80 Construction Projects To Cost 2.921 Billion Dinars (AL-SIYASAH, 26 May 80).....	105
Compound To House Up to Eight Ministries Under Construction (AL-SIYASAH, 26 May 80).....	107

LIBYA

Qadhdhafi Gives Interview Explaining His Assassination Policy (Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi Interview; PANORAMA, 16 Jan 80).	111
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Qadhdhafi Discusses Libya's New Socialist Society, Other Issues (Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi Interview; AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR, 9 Jun 80).....	116
Qadhdhafi Outlines Views on Atom, Attacks French Policy in Africa (Al- Qadhdhafi Interview; AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR, 5 May 80)	120
Extensive Training of Arab, Foreign Terrorist Mercenaries Detailed (Muhammad Wajdi Qindil; AKHIR SA'AH, 25 Jun 80).....	122
PERSIAN GULF AREA	
Agreement Signed Establishing Gulf Petrochemical Company (AL-QABAS, 30 May 80).....	129
SAUDI ARABIA	
Text of Foreign Minister's Speech to Islamabad Conference (Sa'ud al-Faysal; AL-RIYAD, 20 May 80).....	131
New Industrial City Under Construction at al-Jubayl (Jamil al-Jashi Interview; AL-RIYAD, 20 May 80).....	142
Briefs	
Travel Restrictions on Women	160
TUNISIA	
Signs of New Political Course Assessed (Mohamed el-Brini; LIBERATION, 13 Jun 80).....	161

ARAB FUNDS SHOULD BE INVESTED WITHIN ARAB WORLD

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 28 Apr 80 pp 36-38

[Interview with Muhammad al-'Imadi, president of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in Kuwait; date not given]

[Text] The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development represents a point of transformation in the history of Arab investments. This fund was established in 1967 but it actually began its operations in 1972. This means that the use of part of available Arab funds for investment in the Arab Homeland began before the jump which took place in oil prices between 1973 and 1974.

There is another reason for the significance of the Arab fund, namely that it is not content with economic development. Rather, its activity extends to the domain of social development, on the assumption that it is a basis for building a sound Arab society.

Likewise, in conducting its business, the fund tries to work for economic integration between the Arab countries. As the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is only one of several joint pioneer projects in the Arab world, the difficulties it faces represent lessons from which other Arab funds may benefit. perhaps the most important of these difficulties has been its lack of liquidity.

A reporter of AL-DUSTUR visited Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, the president of the fund, in his office in Kuwait. The following interview was conducted with him on the work of the fund and the problems it faces.

[Question] Is it possible for you to give us a brief idea about the fund with respect to its capital, liabilities, and the most important of its activities?

[Answer] The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is a regional Arab organization concerned with matters of development and the financing of development projects.

In the beginning, it was decided that its capital should be 100 million Kuwaiti dinars. In 1975, this was increased to 400 million. Not all Arab countries subscribed their share of this increase in capital. Thus, the fund last year adopted a resolution requesting the states which have not yet subscribed their share of the capital of the fund to do so. Likewise, contributing countries have been asked to increase their subscriptions so that the authorized capital of 400 million dinars may be fully subscribed.

The fund's subscribed capital is now in the vicinity of 400 million dinars. In fact, it is 395.4 million. The fund has offered many loans to the present. Their number has reached 54 loans for 54 projects since the activity of awarding loans began in 1973. In the past year, 1979, we made six loans, but in 1978, not a single loan was awarded. It was a period of relative inactivity. The value of the loans offered has reached approximately 116 million dinars. Sums disbursed have amounted to 50 to 60 percent of the value of these loans.

Paid-in capital at the end of 1979 amounted to 202 million dinars. In addition to the loan activity of the fund there is another activity, namely offering technical assistance. The value of this assistance, from the beginning of the fund's operations until now, has reached 2.239 million dinars.

Development Studies

[Question] Were these technical assistance awards in the form of conducting feasibility studies?

[Answer] Technical assistance is offered either in the form of experts, or in the form of studies in behalf of specific states or other Arab enterprises. Or it could take the form of our participation with the Arab organizations in carrying out studies to formulate specific development ideas or propose mechanisms for development operations. This assistance extends, of course, to the development of human resources, the conducting of training courses and the dispatch of experts to assist in directing human resources in the process of development.

In addition to these activities, the fund has another. This is concerned with promoting ideas related to creating development projects which would link the Arab states together, or achieve Arab economic integration. There is a joint regional program with the UN whose capital is \$10 million. This sum is designated for implementing roads and railway projects, agricultural and industrial projects, and telecommunications projects. These are part of Arab economic integration.

In addition to these projects, studies are conducted on specific projects based on qualifications possessed by the fund. These studies are aimed at

defining the Arab achievements in the realm of development, defining the lessons we have learned in the area of development, and projections as to the process of development in the future.

[Question] Are we to understand from this that the fund does not assist in financing the foreign trade of the Arab states, not does it assist in remedying balance of payments deficits?

[Answer] There is another fund, the Arab Monetary Fund, headquartered in the UAE. The Arab Monetary Fund offers loans to defray balance of payments deficits. This enables the Arab states to carry out the required rectifications in their balance of payments and in the fiscal and monetary policies relating to this balance.

As to our fund, its function is purely developmental, and does not get involved in affairs related to foreign trade, or in matters relating to balances of payments. There is the Islamic Bank which finances the foreign trade of Islamic countries. However, our work is devoted to financing development projects, be they infrastructure projects or industrial or agricultural projects.

Arab Investment

[Question] Which states have been given loans by the fund? And what are the standards for awarding these loans?

[Answer] We take the average of individual income in the Arab countries, and consider all states where the average income of the individual falls lower than this overall average as deserving of assistance from this fund. This is in addition to Bahrain and Oman, for we believe that they are in need of aid and support.

We offered a series of loans to Mauritania, Morocco, and Algeria, although the latter is one of the largest subscribers to the fund's capital. We made loans to Tunisia, Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

[Question] Do you find that the situation in the Arab states provides a suitable climate for the investment of Arab funds in them, or do the circumstances prevailing in these states require legislature amendment which lend themselves to encouraging investment?

[Answer] In reality, this is one of the topics to which the Arab Economic Council attaches great significance, as do all the Arab economic groups.

The basic question is: how can we achieve the flow of Arab capital in the direction of investment opportunities in the Arab countries? There are some Arab countries which have good investment laws and features that

would induce other Arab countries to invest in them. And there are other Arab countries in which investment laws are less encouraging. However, it is problems represented by actual practices, lack of practical studies concerning projects, and lack of specific agencies responsible for matters of investment in some countries, which constitute stumbling blocks and prevent the entry and investment of Arab funds.

Arab investors tell us that when they go to certain countries, they do not ask for special legislation to obtain greater advantages. However, what they ask is that there be a specific agency concerned with their affairs, such as a specific government office which would facilitate the acquisition of licenses and the provision of all such things as electricity, water and telephone connections for the projects the investors are to carry out. The investors also request that there be channels of communication with the various ministries bearing on the evaluation of economic and technical studies of the projects proposed by the state in which the Arab funds are to be invested.

Thus, the question is not one of mere legislation and privileges. Rather, it is a question of being practical and overcoming the various difficulties which the Arab investor encounters in some of these countries. For this reason, the Arab Economic Council made a study of the proposal which the Arab Fund had made earlier concerning a new agreement to guarantee and encourage Arab investments. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia quite recently commendably called for convening the next meeting of the legal committee which is formulating such an agreement in Riyadh in order to draw up its final form.

The basic premise of this agreement is that the Arab investor must be given the same prerogatives as the local citizen in the country in which he is to invest his money. Likewise, the Arab investor must be provided with all necessary safeguards concerning bringing in, withdrawing, and protecting his funds against all eventualities, so he can feel confident. The goal of this agreement is to provide legal and economic safeguards so that Arab funds may remain in the Arab homeland.

[Question] There is another question of great importance. Are Arab investment funds offered as an economic service to the borrower, or for the profit of the owner of the capital? What is the standard which governs the profit realized from the investment of capital? Is it supposed to accrue to the owner of the capital, or is it supposed to be a real addition to the economy of the host country?

[Answer] The factors of production in any country consist of land, capital, labor and coordination. Thus, capital is just one of the factors of production. This means that the mere offer of capital is a contribution of support by the Arab countries owning the capital to the Arab host countries. On the other hand, capital is offered by its owners, and these must be compensated with a profit commensurate with alternative investment opportunities available to them. If profit for the owners of capital is not assured, then we are no longer talking about economics.

The elements of profit and collaboration in achieving development constitute a basis for keeping the Arab capital in the Arab homeland.

[Question] What are the joint projects financed by the Arab fund within the framework of Arab economic integration?

[Answer] We are now concentrating on highway projects, telecommunication projects, projects for linking the electric power networks of the Arab states, and studies of a number of agricultural and industrial projects.

In the area of roads, there are studies under way. These studies pave the way to build roads between Syria and Iraq, between Tunisia and Libya, between north and south Yemen, and between the Sudan and Egypt.

We are now financing, or about to finance, projects concerned with linking up telecommunications networks between Syria and Jordan, between Jordan and Saudi Arabia, between Somalia and Djibouti, and between north and south Yemen. This is in the realm of communications. The same thing goes in the domain of electricity. We are financing studies in cooperation with the Center for Arab Industrial Development (AMCAS) and the Arab Company for Industrial Investments headquartered in Baghdad on establishing a tractor and agricultural machinery industry.

There is another study in which we are cooperating with AMCAS and the Arab Company for Petroleum Investments concerning insecticides. Several other studies are also under way on agricultural projects. This means that the scope of our work is extending beyond the domain of industry or the infrastructure.

We are cooperating with the Arab Center for Arid Land Studies in a study on developing the Hamad region--the Syrian-Iraqi-Jordanian-Saudi desert region. It is a large area, constituting more than half of the areas of these states. There is also a study relating to developing the education and way of thinking of fathers and mothers.

[Question] Is this not a social rather than an economic project?

[Answer] Yes, this is a social project. There is also another project related to the methods and techniques of instruction and the methods, equipment and techniques which are used in the process of education. This project seeks to develop educational methods through the use of films and various visual aids which would be distributed among the Arab countries to promote uniformity in the thinking of the Arab child.

These are examples of the studies which we are undertaking and financing on the pan-Arab level. There is a study on a white cement factory in Jordan.

Investment Abroad

[Question] What is your view on investing Arab funds outside the Arab homeland? And what are the factors which drive these Arab funds outside the Arab homeland?

[Answer] The ideal investment of Arab financial resources should be inside the Arab homeland. However, investment is not a coercible activity. On the contrary, investment has to be attracted. Therefore, the door must be opened for Arab investment. We must encourage the flow of investment from the states with a surplus to the states with deficits. There is hope that Arab capital will circulate within the Arab nation.

[Question] There is a tendency among foreign nations to fight the investment of Arab capital in certain areas such as real estate and factories. There is concentrated effort to turn them to investing in bank stocks and securities. Here they are exposed to the perils of inflation and devaluation. Is it possible that these approaches will create factors pushing Arab capital to return to the Arab homeland once again?

[Answer] This is correct. There are laws imposed in the West against the investment of foreign capital in production projects, and there are laws which have placed a ceiling on holdings in certain projects. All of us recall the clamor that was raised when some Arab states bought shares in foreign companies.

Even if we are given permission to invest in companies like these, these investments will not be effective in the sense that we will not be allowed to turn the companies in the direction we want due to the meager size of the investment.

In order to attract Arab capital, we must work with the Arab governments to create opportunities for investment and legal formulas for encouraging it, as they do in the Western nations.

[Question] Are you cooperating with other Arab financial agencies in financing some projects?

[Answer] Yes, we perform the role of secretary of the coordinating committee set up by the Arab funds and the Islamic Bank for their semi-annual meetings to conduct a reevaluation of their methods of operation and their lending programs, and to agree on the manner of insuring the projects which they undertake to finance.

We are similarly cooperating with the Kuwaiti Fund, the Abu Dhabi Fund, the Saudi Fund, the Iraqi Bank and the Islamic Bank in securing the necessary financing for Arab projects.

The Problem of Liquidity

[Question] What are the measures which you are pursuing to solve the problem of liquidity which the fund is currently facing?

[Answer] There is a series of measures, among which is the shortening of the repayment period from 5 years to only 3. Also, full payment of subscribed capital will be received by the end of 1982. Increase in funds can be realized from two sources: increase in subscribed capital, and increase in the rate of payment of subscribed capital.

[Question] Will you resort to borrowing from the financial markets as a measure to solve the liquidity problem?

[Answer] We do not resort to borrowing. We work within the policy laid down by the board of governors. Such a project would go to the board to take a decision thereon.

9614

CSO: 4802

ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

RESULTS OF RECENT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE GIVEN

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 2-8 Jun 80 p 25

[Article by 'Ali Hamadi: "Condemnation of the Mighty and Rapprochement of the Weak; The picture of the Islamic Nations after the Last Conference: What Does it Show?]

[Text] The Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference escaped the dilemma of division and discord resulting from the contradictory views of the member states vis-a-vis the crucial issues which affect their regional and national relations at the material, psychological and diplomatic levels.

The first signs of this schism appeared in the Conference during the debates which took place over the course of many days. They were also manifested during the presentation of projects by the member nations. The conference arrived at a new and moderate position which differed substantially from the hardline stance which had been adopted at the previous conference. That [previous] position had prevented the [conference] from reaching a minimum degree of Islamic solidarity relative to certain issues raised at the conference such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This time, the conference emphasized a basic issue. That issue was that the two super powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, "are on an equal footing when their policies towards the Islamic world are evaluated." [This is true] despite the protests of the member countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front who considered the Soviet Union a basic ally in the confrontation with Egypt and the United States during their recent conference held in Libya.

The decline of these protests was followed by a new position toward U.S. policy in the Middle East, which is viewed as "directed against the national interests of the Arab people." What's unique about this criticism is that it did not originate with only those nations sympathetic to the Soviet Union, but also those nations described as "conservatives," such as Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Morocco.

In a similar vein: The condemnation of U.S. military presence in the Gulf was quite apparent in the proposals submitted by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

to the political committee of the conference. The proposals also incorporated strong criticism of U.S. armed aggression against Iran.

What's important here is that the positions of the Saudis and Kuwaitis are quite clearly delineated. Just as they [the Saudis and Kuwaitis] have criticized and strongly objected to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, they also criticized and objected to all American schemes to intervene in the region. The leaders of the two Gulf nations are convinced that, sooner or later, there would be a crisis in the area as a result of decisions of the OPEC nations, since studies presented to the conference confirm that by 1985 the oil exporting countries will be unable to fulfill the needs of the oil consuming nations especially when the Soviet Union begins to import its oil.

It can be argued that the closest rapprochement reached in the Islamic Conference was that of the two adversary neighbors, Iran and Iraq. These attitudes surfaced regarding the issues of Afghanistan, Jerusalem and even Somalia. The importance of this understanding was that a politically independent stand vis-a-vis the two super powers was achieved. The criticism of Iraq and Iran toward the U.S. and the Soviet Union was without distinction. This is an indication that differences between these two neighbors may be overcome in the future. Especially since some of the nations supporting Iran had reservations about the Iranian delegation's issue of the participation of the Afghani resistance and were reluctant to condemn Soviet military presence in the Horn of Africa. The common Iranian-Iraqi stand on this issue prompted Soviet displeasure with both nations, which first surfaced in an article for NOVOSTI, News Agency translated from an article from an Arabic periodical which named some of the present Iranian leaders as the lackies of the C.I.A. Among the leaders named was Iranian Foreign Minister Sadiq Qotbzadeh.

Despite the fact that Pakistan is considered an ally of the United States and it was Pakistan who raised the issue of Afghanistan, nevertheless, it was Iran who showed the most enthusiasm to debate the Afghan issue, which the United States was endeavoring to turn into a "Trojan Horse" against the Soviets. Even though the Soviets were the invisible allies of Iran against the United States, this Iranian position meant the beginning of a transformation which could result in an Iranian embrace of the Afghani revolution against the Government of Babrak Karmal in the future. This position would be adopted should the four-part committee, which was formed to find a peaceful solution to the Afghani question, failed.

From all of these viewpoints and inter-related positions, the Saudis had charted a moderate course for themselves with the purpose of emerging from the conference as the mediators between the conflicting parties. Merely by unleashing its harsh criticism of the American raid on Iran, [Saudi Arabia] placed itself among the external mediators between Iran and Iraq. By her conciliatory position, Saudi Arabia had confirmed that it wanted to assure Iran and Iraq that it is the strong petroleum ally and that it intends to

give the two instigators an international thrust so that differences do not arise in the oil region.

Somalia was the only state which emerged from the conference with a clear victory which brought it back one way or another into the fold. The summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front met before the Islamic conference and called for a boycott of the nations associated with Egypt, such as Oman and Somalia. Then in the Islamic conference Somalia confirmed itself as playing a basic role in the criticism and condemnation directed at the two super powers, participating in resolutions which condemned the Soviets and branded them as occupiers. These resolutions further condemned the "continued aggression and violation of the peace of the region" to which Somalia is subjected. All of this happened despite the reluctance shown by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The call of the Afro Asian conference for the serious boycott of Israel demonstrated a new trend in Islamic policy concerning Israel. This policy places the question of Israel within a new balanced context: The struggle with Israel used to be an Arab Israeli struggle, and the majority of the large non-Arab Muslim nations, such as Iran and Turkey, had "kept their distance." Henceforth, with the issuance of decisions by the Conference of Islamic Nations, the struggle began to transform into a struggle between Israel and the Islamic nations, with the exception of Arabic Egypt, which has withdrawn from the struggle.

In order to appraise the results of the conference it can be said that attempts were made to establish common ground and the delegates tried to avoid conflicts. This was done despite the Iranian-Iraqi dispute which did not influence, in any way, the events and results of the conference. One Arab diplomat had reported that the Islamabad conference will be a turning point which will lead the nations to the definition of a unified strategy vis-a-vis Israel in the wake of the failure of Camp David and the autonomy talks between the Egyptian and Israeli governments.

9652

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AFGHANISTAN

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF REBEL OPERATIONS IN PAKTIA

Paris LE FIGARO in French 13, 14-15 Jun 80

[Article by Paul Sigaud: "Ten Days With the Afghan Rebels"]

[13 Jun 80, p 2]

[Text] Mera Bhan stopped at the top of the ridge and--for the tenth time that morning--glanced back down at the small column of winded men plodding wearily upward through the broken rocks. He raised his arm to signal a halt and gingerly let his old Spanish rifle slip to the ground.

This tireless septuagenarian serves as a scout, and at the same time as a bearer and courier. He has the noble bearing of an Afghan mountaineer. His ochroid, furrowed face was covered with a short white beard and his green eyes lit up his finely chiseled features.

He refused my proffered Gauloise [cigarette] and took a small round can from his pocket. It contained "nooswar" (brownish snuff). He removed a pinch of it and slowly rubbed it onto his gums.

There were no forests at this altitude and a dry wind swept around us and through a scattering of stunted mulberry trees dotting the rocky soil which the winter snow had surrendered to a luminous and harsh spring a month ago.

In the distance, rock walls some 6,000 meters high surrounded a gigantic and glacial cirque only penetrable by a single gorge. It was via that gorge that we had crossed the Afghanistan border at dawn among the boulders of a seasonal mountain stream. We had already hiked 6 hours to reach this high ridge. And it would take us another 6 hours to get to the village of Sergel.

Mera Bhan got up, adjusted his cartridge belt, tightened the bundle containing my pack, some bread, and a teapot, and then through his clenched teeth he ejected a stream of nooswar-darkened saliva. This peculiar mannerism eventually became the signal for us to move on after each halt.

The eight mujahidin (freedom fighters) in our group took up their rifles. They belonged to the Payman e Ettihad i Islami, the royalist and pro-Western Seyed Ahmad Gilani's National Islamic Front. In 10 days, I covered 180 kilometers with them in their undisputed stronghold, the province of Paktia.

Our venture had begun the day before in Peshawar. We left there in a jeep driven by Gilani's own nephew, Hassan, who is in charge of the Front's military operations. I was seated in the rear between two stout, turbaned Afghans armed to the teeth.

I was disguised as an operetta mujahidin--close-cropped hair, 15-day beard, topai (half cap and half beret), partouk (baggy trousers), and patou (blanket worn like a shawl)--so as to thwart the vigilant Pakistani police who jealously check all persons entering the tribal areas whose autonomy allows all types of traffic to flourish. After riding some 400 kilometers, we arrived at a checkpoint manned by three militiamen housed in a makeshift sentry box. Their check lasted only 2 minutes, but it seemed like an eternity to me. One of them, mustached and with a revolver in his belt, suspiciously approached the jeep, exchanged a few words in Urdu with Hassan and glanced inquisitively in my direction. Hassan later explained to me that he had told the sentry the purpose of our trip was to visit the refugee camps.

Breathless, my head on my neighbor's shoulder, my eyes half-closed, I remained perfectly still, expecting to hear the verdict that had spelled failure for so many of my colleagues forcibly brought back to Peshawar by the police. But it was my lucky day. The militiaman moved away from the jeep, signaled, and the barrier was raised, allowing us to proceed.

In front of us stretched a long desert plain dotted with dust-covered thickets from which peeped squat huts of sun-dried mud bricks, their walls pierced with loopholes. In the distant twilight tinting the mountains purple, we could see the lace-like pattern of minarets, pinnacle turrets, and towers. It was the skyline of the large border town of Parachinar whose sham appearance of cool unconcern poorly conceals its swarm of Afghan hideouts and clandestine arsenals. We spent the night there among sacks of rice and boxes of ammunition, on the second floor of a ramshackle house directly in back of the mosque.

We resumed our trek along a trail leading down into the valley. The wind was not as sharp, the sky still blue, and fir trees reappeared along the slopes. We twice passed camel caravans carrying wood, Paktia Province's main resource.

'Those Atheist Bastards'

Sadiq Fatah cleared the way, marching far ahead of us, with the springy step of a born guerrilla. This former noncommissioned officer of the Gardez

garrison deserted last January along with five other soldiers, after having machine-gunned, by surprise, two Russian officers and some 10 regular Afghan soldiers in the garrison mess. He commented as follows on his brief experience with the new regime in Kabul: "What is left of Karmal's army is now serving as coolies for Brezhnev's army. The Russians have enchained my country by preventing it from praying to Allah. The whole nation is in revolt, but it is here, in the bush, that we guerrillas will drive out those atheist bastards." The forest became denser and was interspersed with verdant and flowery clearings.

We halted again near a brook. Three of the mujahidin washed their hands and feet. Each one then spread out his blanket and prostrated himself, facing toward Mecca, his rifle close to his forehead. "God is our only help. He will give us victory."

Under the trees, we heated the traditional tea with mil served with some "doudai," a round loaf in the shape of a filling and rubbery pancake. This was to be our only (or almost only) kind of food for 10 days. This journalistic-military trek was definitely starting to look more and more like a boy scout overnight hike.

But things were soon to change. Some 2 hours later while crossing a mountain stream, we heard the distinctive sharp sound of an approaching Soviet Mi-24 helicopter. The column immediately dispersed, with each person taking cover under a fir tree. I personally was caught by surprise in the middle of some loose rocks. I remained wedged like a statue near a big boulder. It was too late for me to gain the undergrowth. The armored monster was flying at an altitude of 50 meters and following the course of the stream. He would be over me in 2 minutes. As an ultimate reflex, I pulled my blanket over my head so as to look like a block of stone among so many others. The noise of the rotors became louder, became deafening, seemed to hover over me for a moment, and then died away.

I took the risk of peeking and saw the helicopter gain altitude and disappear behind the trees. This initial experience was to be repeated three times the next day, without our ever being detected. I rejoined the group where Mera Bahn had already picked up my pack, and, as usual, spit his noos-war juice.

Pathetic Refugees

As night fell, the darkness enveloping the forest gave a phantasmagorical quality to our column. Without flashlights--too easily detectable from the sky--we groped our way forward among the fir trees, guided solely by the sound of the footsteps of the man in front of us.

Habib Jan led the column. A native of the region, this green-eyed giant knew its every bush. He avoided the mule trail which, according to the latest intelligence, had been mined. After an hour's jolting advance and another halt for prayer, we arrived near a stream where we saw half a dozen persons silhouetted against the rocks blanched by the moonlight.

It was a family of refugees who had trudged for five days and five nights to flee their fields near Rajan where the Russians had burned the houses and executed the religious leaders. The father, dressed in rags, was indeed a haggard figure and carried on his back a blanket roll containing all of the possessions he had been able to save. He told us: "They first burned the mosque before assembling us and telling us Afghanistan no longer needed Moslems. Five mullahs were stabbed to death. The Russians then took the young people away to indoctrinate them. They destroyed our crops with a bulldozer. The next day, the village was empty. We had all left for Pakistan. On our way here, we saw trees, houses, and crops burnt to cinders by napalm. The charred bodies of some 20 persons were still lying near the road. We no longer had even enough strength to bury them."

Two veiled women--the mother and oldest daughter--held out their cups and Mera Bhan filled them with tea. The father silently ate a piece of the pancake-like loaf. Theirs was but one more tragedy among millions of others: a country bled white, a people dying, and these resigned derelicts, pathetic in their simplicity, were on the road to exile. After three embraces for the father who again took up his hunting rifle, and with a friendly move to the barefooted children, we plunged back into an inky world and hiked for another 4 fatiguing hours.

Shortly after midnight, the first irrigation ditches indicated we were near the village of Sergel. This village clings to a bald hill and consists of some 10 kalhas--houses of sun-dried mud bricks and built like fortresses with angle towers and loopholes--surrounded by small gardens protected by fierce watchdogs. The latter's barking caused the dormer window's in the home of Sayed Sayef to light up one by one. Sayef is the chief of this tiny peasant community and he was expecting us. We climbed up a narrow stone staircase and entered a huge windowless room whose walls were covered with weapons of all calibers.

There were some 10 mujahidin in the room, bandoliers crisscrossing their chest, engrossed in noisily sipping their tea. Our group seated itself in a circle around a kerosene lamp. They were an astonishing sight, these 20 seamed, bloated faces of Afghan warriors, an amazing image of a fierce, implacable rebellion fanaticized by an unshakable religious certitude, stunning portraits of these "Chouans of Allah" who are prepared to fight to the last man in an effort to drive the communists from their country. Islam as a shield and Islam as a sword constitutes an immense moral and physical force which the Russians will never be able to counter in anyway.

Brezhnev with 130,000 soldiers may control the cities and major routes. But it would take him three times, perhaps five times more men to dislodge each "madman of God" from his mountains. And there are nearly 800,000 of these madmen of God, each one with a rifle on his shoulder and imbued with a consuming faith. The clash of these two dogmatisms will leave two losers on the battlefield, the occupier and the occupied. The rebels actually have no chance of winning. For one dramatically simple reason, namely the lack of total unity.

The Russians!

Mobilized at all levels--families, villages, tribes, ethnic groups--against the common enemy, the Pushtuns (or Pathans) of the east, Tajiks of the north, Uzbeks of the west, and Hazaras of the center are so viscerally immured in their tribal affiliations that they will always prove to be incapable of helping each other and of formulating a national strategy. Each group fights in the valley in which its members were born. Each group is commanded by a khan (chief) whose ancestors have for generations always commanded the fathers and grandfathers of those who obey him today. While this great cohesion at the base does stymie any federation effort by accentuating a scattering of available forces, it does, however, secure the guerrilla movement an omnipresence that confounds the Russians, and this is a positive point of considerable importance.

The morning passed slowly in this huge room with its threadbare rugs and rows of rough-hewn beams. The room's four walls had now been stripped of weapons and the mujahidin were disassembling and cleaning those weapons.

The noise of teapots mingled with the noise of bolts being checked and magazines being meticulously loaded with an almost morbid passion. Sayed Sayef explained to me: "For an Afghan, his best companion is his rifle. It is his assurance that, no matter what happens, he will be able to die in dignity as a man and a good Moslem."

About 1300, a breathless guerrilla dashed into the room and shouted only one word, "The Chourawis!" (the Russians). Our electrified group began immediately making preparations for combat. First we had to get out of this indefensible house and take to the hills. Once again, Mera Bhan led our column in a 5-hour march along a bushy, treeless ridge line. A dangerous passage.

We needed no binoculars to spot the Russian tanks advancing through the tall grass. I counted some 30 of them in the column. They were followed by trucks loaded with soldiers. This was the first time the Soviets had penetrated so deeply into the province of Paktia. Mera Bhan was dispatched to a mujahidin camp some 20 kilometers away to receive orders. We spent the night on our mountain perch, our blankets rolled around us. The next morning, Mera Bhan, that tireless courier, informed us that 200 men would arrive early that evening. It was planned to launch the attack on the Russians at dusk.

[14-15 Jun 80, p 2]

[Text] For more than 2 hours, the entire valley resounded with the crackle of machinegun fire, the intermittent burst of mortar and artillery shells, and the grinding of tank turrets desperately trying to "lock on" to the enemy in almost total darkness. The 200 mujahidin had arrived, in the afternoon on schedule. They had then been divided into 20 groups armed solely with rifles and daggers. Their tactic was simple but incredibly daring. Each commando unit was assigned the mission of getting as close as possible to the lead tanks and planting mines in front of them so as to immobilize the column. They then were to attack the tanks from the rear by leaping onto the top of the tank to neutralize the machine gunner and toss a molotov cocktail inside the vehicle.

Our column descended from its forest perch and took cover behind a small dike from which we could see the dark shapes of the Soviet T-62 tanks less than 500 meters away. Some 10 minutes passed without any activity or movement. And then suddenly, we heard the clanking sound of a tank advancing down there to our left. It was hard to tell how far this solitary and blind advance had taken the tank: 20 meters? 50 meters?

Mera Bhan had suddenly grasped my wrist--reflex or presentiment?--when the tank exploded in a burst of flame and with a deafening roar that reverberated from hill to hill and down to the valley floor. The Russians responded immediately. Their cannon and machineguns, which up to then had been aimed toward the front or rear of the column, were slewed to the side and pounded the fields in a warlike symphony which very quickly made our position untenable. Our column withdrew, first into the fir trees and then to a mountain spur from which we observed a second tank burning below. A mine? But we would have heard the explosion.

It had more likely been a Molotov cocktail, and now the body of a blond, stocky young man from the Ukraine or Georgia, his throat cut, was no doubt hanging from the tank's turret. The rebellion has caused the Russians to lose hundreds of armored vehicles with these makeshift and courageous tactics. Consequently, in March, the Russians conducted a large-scale trial assault with their attack helicopters armed with eight guns and eight rockets. The trial was a success. The mujahidin are powerless against these helicopter gunships. Only the night frees them from this much-feared threat.

Weapons From Sadat

We by-passed the village of Amir Khel at 0100--because it is a Khalq (Afghan communist) base, I was told--and began our descent into a deep gorge from which arose, here and there, the roar of the Serghel River. In these hills, that river is still a torrent.

Down lower and closer to the valley floor, the river widens and has a rocky bed which the Soviet tanks had had great difficulty crossing the day before. The vegetation became increasingly sparse the farther we advanced along a granite wall overhanging the river which we crossed on a fallen tree trunk after an hour of rock-climbing.

On the other side of the gorge, we clambered a steep wooded path to high ground overlooking the Gardez road. We could hear the noise of engines and tank tracks but could not see either the trucks or the tanks.

These vehicles were undoubtedly reinforcements for the plain of Djadji. We spent the night rolled in our blankets with a piece of bread in our stomach and sadjik (resin) in our mouth to quench our thirst.

Each mujahidin slept with his head resting on the stock of his rifle wrapped in scarves. Almost all of the troops in Sayed Ahmad Gilani's Islamic National Front are armed with Russian Kalashnikov assault rifles. A very small minority of them have British Lee Enfield rifles of 1913 vintage. The weapons of the Afghan guerrillas come from three very different sources: some are captured from the enemy after a combat victory or looted from armories; some are obtained from governmental troops who have deserted and joined the rebellion; and lastly, some are made in Dara, south of Peshawar, in small shops where everything that can kill at short or long range is systematically copied.

The Kalashnikov rifles issued to Gilani's troops belong to none of the above three categories. They were sent to the rebels by Sadat in three boats that secretly unloaded their cargo on the Pakistani coast near Pasni. From there, these precious rifles--formerly given to Sadat by Brezhnev--were brought to Peshawar in vegetable trucks. An exceedingly rare gift, but a ridiculously inadequate one. The mujahidin desperately need surface-to-air missiles, rocket launchers, machineguns, and radios. They have none of this military hardware that would put them on an equal footing with the Red Army. They will, therefore, continue to flee from the flying fortresses, those monstrous rotorcraft that ferret with impunity into their remotest lairs. They will continue to fight tanks with daggers and transmit attack orders by courier across the mountains. The Afghan resistance movement is the world's poorest, because it is the most solitary.

A helicopter awakened us on a clear and hot morning. Nobody panicked, because the trees shielded us. The aircraft turned sharply, made a pass over our hill, and then resumed its initial mission of providing air cover to the armored column on the Gardez road. After morning prayer and three cups of tea, we resumed our march in the direction of the Russian-Afghan base at Ali Khel, the base from which the plain of Djadji offensive had been launched 24 hours earlier. We reached our objective in the afternoon after about 10 halts during which we had some very stimulating politico-military conversations.

That day, "my" mujahidin were loquacious and acrimonious. Aziz, the leader of the group and a former teacher in Kabul, a short and stoutish man, was the one who had opened fire: "Pakistan is anticommunist. Almost all of the Moslem countries are anticommunist. The West is anticommunist, and we who are combating communism are isolated and almost scorned. The chiefs of state all have a good reason for handling Moscow with kid gloves at our expense.

"Yet it is here, in these mountains, that we are defending the oilfields of the Persian Gulf and the freedom of Europe. It is easy to denounce the occupation of Afghanistan in speeches and to boycott the Olympic Games. It would be more difficult, but more useful, to organize an international movement of solidarity and give us the means with which to send the Russians back home.

"We are offering our blood for our God and our country. Why can't others furnish us at least weapons? We want no mercenaries or advisers, merely missiles and bazookas. With them, we will transform this war into a Soviet Vietnam."

What could I say in response to this moving appeal made within rifle range of the Red Army? Mera Bhan then spoke in a sepulchral voice. Aziz interpreted his jerky sentences in very proper English. "We are all in agreement on kicking the kafirs (infidels) out, but there is no unity within the ranks of the resistance. Mujahidin belonging to different organizations frequently fire on each other over such simple matters as rifles that have been lent and not returned. Such things are bad for our struggle's image.

"We wonder whether the jihad (holy war) ought not to be proclaimed against ourselves first before being proclaimed against the Russians. And then there are all those political party leaders who have taken refuge in Peshawar and now strut about in front of the press without ever coming over here into the guerrilla areas. They represent only themselves. They are self-serving ambitious individuals. The resistance exists inside this country, not in Pakistan."

The Ali Khel base with its butments, watchtowers, and sandbags loomed in the distance, silhouetted against the mountains. It was impossible to get any closer than 3 kilometers from the installation. All trees and underbrush within the defense perimeter have been cut down to enable the base's field artillery to break up any commando attack. Inasmuch as the mujahidin have neither cannon nor rockets, Ali Khel will continue to long remain a strongpoint in the Russian-Afghan defense system.

Everyone in our group had his turn to use the binoculars. With them, I noted four armored vehicles on both sides of the camp entrance. I also saw a helicopter land in front of the buildings. Aziz informed me there were 3,000 men behind those barbedwire entanglements. "At the present time, we can do nothing against them. We can only give them a hard time whenever they venture out of the base."

We climbed to the top of a hill where we spent the night around a fire that Habib Jan tended regularly. I expressed surprise at this fire which could reveal our position to the enemy. Aziz reassured me: "There is no danger whatever. There are a great many foresters in this sector where everyone knows that smoke has no special significance." The heat began to penetrate our blankets, and when serving me my last cup of tea, Aziz said to me: "Mera Bhan was right a while ago when he emphasized the resistance movement's lack of unity. It is an important point and it is hurting us a great deal. An incident which occurred a few months ago well illustrates this internal dissension. A colonel of the Afghan regular army had deserted with part of his troops to join our organization. He had succeeded in bringing two helicopters with him. When the men of the Hezb-i-Islami--an organization headed by the pro-Khomeyni Gulbuddin--learned of this, they sabotaged both aircraft so that we could not use them. This sectarianism is deplorable, especially when facing a common enemy. Alas, however, it is part and parcel of the life our guerrillas."

The next morning, we left on a 10-hour march that would take us to the approaches of Shari Nan, a camp of Afghan troops, where we were to join some 50 other mujahidin. There were low-laying clouds and the weather was stormy. In the afternoon, the rain--the only precipitation during our entire trip--forced us to seek shelter in a few of the many foresters' huts along a trail that looked like the mountain trails in the Savoy region of France. We no longer needed the cover of the fir trees. The clouds and the fog rising from the valley were sufficient to keep the Russian helicopters grounded.

At each halt, I would refill my goatskin canteen [wineskin] given to me by a Basque friend. This item of equipment, indispensable to any serious hiker, was our group's main attraction during the entire 10 days. Despite their proverbial dexterity, the mujahidin proved to be incapable of drinking from it without having it touch their lips [i.e. could not squirt the contents into their mouth], the only method of using it recognized and endorsed by all the hikers of the world.

After my demonstration which would inevitably set the group laughing, each mujahidin would try his luck, but only manage to spray water into his eyes and nostrils. Mera Bhan was the only one who succeeded, on the last day, in swallowing three mouthfuls without drenching himself. And it was he who led our column that afternoon all the way to within a few kilometers of Shari Nan.

When we arrived, we saw some 20 guerrillas squatted in a clearing and apportioning cartridges among themselves. I was told that the rest of the commando was already deployed around the Afghan camp. The attack was set for nightfall in 2 hours. We followed a dry stream bed to close in on the objective masked by a wooded knoll. The pebbles and boulders made our advance difficult. Moreover, there was a warm mist that stuck to the skin.

We kept climbing until finally through a cleft in the hill we caught sight of Shari Nan. We saw low houses surrounded by sandbags and machineguns, but the poor visibility prevented us from distinguishing any soldiers. The mujahidin from the clearing took up firing positions in front of us and some of them had a religious medal clenched in their teeth. We all waited in silence. A crow soared overhead and disappeared in the mist. A burst from a Kalashnikov gave the signal and all the mujahidin began firing their rifles in unison. They each fired one full clip of ammunition. There was no response from the enemy.

Another round of less coordinated fire, and this time the response was immediate. A mortar shell burst in the trees to our right. We hunched down a little more behind the rocks. Five other shells fell within our perimeter. The guerrillas expended another three clips before pulling back.

Our return to Pakistan took 5 days punctuated by halts in friendly villages. We now moved at a more rapid pace. We did not become as winded as before. Training had made our muscles more supple. As a result, we had no difficulty covering 20 kilometers per day through a landscape of fir trees and mule trails. Twice helicopters flew over us at treetop level: observation or troop transport? Our column quickly dispersed and each man hid under a bush as the rotors throbbed overhead. Such action was automatic for the guerrillas, and we were completely invisible under the dense foliage which swallowed us up.

On the afternoon of the fifth day, we began the descent toward Pakistan along a streambed that is almost dry during this season of the year. Debris did slow our progress and it was not until dusk that we reached the rebel camp of Kunde astride the border. Some 15 tents given by the Federal Republic of Germany house the families of the mujahidin fighting in this sector. Boxes of ammunition were stacked in the midst of the chickens, the children, and the women behind their outdoor stoves. The men came out of the tents and gave us the ritualistic three embraces. During the meal--the only real one of our trip--of dhull (lentils) and hagai (eggs in grease), there was only one topic of conversation, the lack of weapons. Aziz summarized the widespread misgivings on this subject in the following message he gave me: "Tell them in Europe that if we continue to be denied any assistance, the Afghan rebellion is doomed. Our sacrifice will be in vain, but we are prepared to carry on to the bitter end with all of our strength. Our dead will bear witness to the shame of all those people in the world who refuse to be ruled by Moscow without doing anything to combat such rule."

8041

CSO: 4900

DEMONSTRATING STUDENTS KILL RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Lahore NAWA-1-WAQT in Urdu 27 May 80 p 3

[Article: "Demonstrating Afghan Students Kill 20 Russians in Kabul; Fifty Students Martyred During 15 Days of Demonstrations"]

[Text] New Delhi, 26 May (FP)--Tourists arriving in India from Afghanistan report that students demonstrating against the Russian soldiers killed 20 Russians in Kabul on Wednesday [May 21]. Students of both sexes staged five demonstrations that day. Seven girls were killed by shots fired by Afghan soldiers.

An Afghani female teacher who was among these tourists said that fifty students were killed and more than eight hundred were seriously wounded during the last fortnight. A teacher from Kabul university, who arrived here by plane, told us that when the bodies of these students were sent to their homes, their relatives showed great pride instead of sorrow. The bodies were buried following religious ceremonies.

According to this professor, the Afghan police is arresting young men in their homes now. All colleges and schools, including Kabul university, are empty, except for some pro-government students. The rest of the students are in the streets demonstrating against the Russians.

A French woman arriving here said that there was a huge demonstration in Kabul on Wednesday [May 21]. A large number of students participated in this demonstration. Suddenly, there was sound of automatic fire, and we learned that the students had attacked a group of Russians. The Afghan soldiers were firing at the students to protect the Russians. Still the students managed to kill twenty Russians. Seven students were killed in this clash.

The French woman further said that after the 27 April shooting, demonstrations have become a routine. Five demonstrations took place outside Kabul University.

7997

CSO: 4203

REBEL TAKEOVER OF BAMIAN, RUSSIAN ATROCITIES REPORTED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 2 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Mujahids Take Over Bamian Province After Rebellion in Afghan Army; Governor, Police Chief and Many Russian Advisors Killed; Russians Kill Six Hundred Unarmed Villagers to Avenge Death of Three Russians in Kandaz; Atrocities in Jails; People being Shot; Abdul Asmad Hanif, Former Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Escapes"]

[Text] New Delhi, 1 June--The Moslem Mujahids have taken over the central province of Bamian following a rebellion by the Afghan army, and have killed many Russian military advisors there as well as the governor, inspector general of police and the commander-in-chief of the provincial army. The Russians totally destroyed a village in Kandaz after the villagers killed three Russians and took other three as prisoners. Six hundred unarmed villagers were killed in this attack by the Russians.

Meanwhile, Abdul Asmad Hanif, once a foreign minister and a state governor in Afghanistan, said here that ruthless persecutions were taking place in Afghan jails. He said that during his one year in jail he was subjected to many atrocities. He also saw many prisoners being shot to death. He managed to escape under disguise.

The chief of the public relations department of the Soviet communist party said that if the Russian army had not entered Afghanistan, Kabul would have been taken over by an anti-Russian government.

According to news reaching Delhi, a unit of the pro-Karmal army rebelled in the central province of Bamian and joined the Mujahids. The Mujahids have taken control of Bamian province with the help of these rebels, and killed many Russian military advisors. Following the Mujahids' capture of Bamian, the Russians launched a large air and land attack to repossess the province, but they did not have any success. The Mujahids in Bamian have been actively fighting against Russian occupation since the April 78 Marxist military revolution. The Mujahids killed the state governor, police chief, commander of the army and a large number of Russian and Afghan military advisors. The Mujahids acquired a large number of automatic weapons, tanks, armored cars and jeeps in Bamian.

According to news arriving in Delhi the Russians are avenging their equipment and casualty losses on the unarmed citizens. Recently 600 Afghans, most of them women, children and old people, were killed by the Russians in the Kandaz area, 250 miles north of Kabul.

According to some official reports in Kabul, the Russian soldiers were eating among some trees when they were attacked by the Mujahids. Three Russian soldiers were killed and another three were taken prisoners. The Russian company of soldiers went to that village four hours later and demanded the release of those three soldiers. The villagers did not respond, so the Russian soldiers totally annihilated the residents of that village including domestic animals.

7997

CSO: 4203

MILITARY COMPLEX ATTACKED, TANKS AND OIL TANKERS DESTROYED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 26 May 80 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Military Equipment Worth 150 Million Dollars Gutted in the Khair Khana Complex Near Kabul"]

[Text] New Delhi, 25 May (APP/API)--The Mujahids destroyed 65 tanks, nine armored vehicles and many other vehicles valued at some 160 million dollars in an attack on the Khair Khana military complex eight kilometers north of Kabul city. On Thursday night, fire swept through the Khair Khana military complex emitting black clouds that even covered the sun for many hours. The whole city of Kabul shook from the blast. Dozens of oil tankers were destroyed. Seven soldiers were killed and another 32 were seriously wounded.

The Voice of America described the students' demonstrations against Russian aggression and the Karmal government as very serious. In the Wednesday and Thursday demonstrations, at least 27 students were killed and more than one hundred wounded. More than 1,500 students have been arrested in these week-long demonstrations. The reporter of the Voice of America told us that the Russians shot at the groups of boys and girls from their armored vehicles. The government has started action against the teachers after the students have taken to demonstrate against the government. About four thousand teachers have been taken into custody.

Since last Wednesday, many explosions have taken place besides the Khair Khana blast. On Monday, a powerful blast occurred outside the general science building of Kabul University. The same day, a man was killed in another blast in a university garden. News about serious battles in Darin, Herat, and Kandhar have been received.

7997

C50: 4203

AFGHANISTAN

ACCOUNTS OF AFGHAN FIGHTING BY TOURISTS ARRIVING IN DELHI

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 24 May 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (APP/AFI/UPI)—The Mujahids have blown up a large government ammunition store near Kabul. At least five Russian and three Afghan soldiers were killed in the blast at the Khair Khana ammunition store.

In Kabul, girl students of elementary and high schools have been protesting t = Russian aggression. They are demonstrating inspite of being fired at by Russian soldiers during the last three days. More than 12 students have been killed in these incidents.

Only yesterday, at least 20 students were either killed or wounded by government soldiers. These girls were between the ages of ten and twenty years. This violent incident happened outside the Malalah High School. The students had gathered there to demonstrate against the Russian aggression.

According to a tourist arriving in New Delhi, the wounded students were admitted to the Jamhooriat [Democratic] Hospital. The tourist said that demonstrations against Russia have been taking place for several days. Sound of automatic weapons was heard this morning in Kabul city. However, the outskirts of the city seemed calm. The students were fired at by soldiers on Wednesday [May 21] also. The tourist said that the Babrak Karmal government had tried to dissuade the students from demonstrating, but the students were further angered by this. The girls offered their bangles to the Afghan soldiers, telling them to wear them [implying that the soldiers lacked manliness], and indicating that they, the girls, would go fight the Russian soldiers. These girls were fired at by the Russian army soon after this incident. Fifty six persons, including 36 girl students, have been killed in the week-long demonstrations.

According to American experts observing the Soviet intrusion into Afghanistan, the Russian army has entered Afghanistan for a long stay. According to the Voice of America, the Russian army does not have experience in guerilla warfare. The experts say that the Russian army uses helicopters, tanks, and armored cars in their attacks. This army has no experience in small battles. The experts say that Russia will have to double its army and train it anew if it wants to maintain its grip of Afghanistan.

The Mujahids destroyed an ammunition store near Kabul on Tuesday. Eight soldiers, five among them Russians, were killed in this blast. Travelers arriving in New Delhi say that the sound of the blast was heard even in Kabul. Fifty guards were badly burned. This ammunition store was near the three military camps specially set up for the Russian soldiers.

Tourists arriving in Delhi say that they saw a cloud of smoke rising in that area, but Kabul Radio said that it was merely caused by an accident between two trucks carrying gasoline. According to information received in Delhi, 156 students have been killed in clashes between the students and soldiers. About five thousand students have been arrested.

According to some diplomatic sources, Russia is increasing its soldiers in Jafoori and Ghazni to mount attacks on the hideouts of the Mujahids. The Russians had to withdraw from this area two weeks ago after losing many soldiers in a battle with the Mujahids. At least 275 Russian soldiers had been killed. Now, hundreds of tanks are being sent to the Jafoori area.

7997

CSO: 4203

EMERGENCE OF FLN VANGUARD ENCOURAGED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] From the second day onward a basic debate took place out of the agreement among the president of the congress, the secretary general of the party, and the militants of the base, themselves also elected by their brother militants of the base.

Beyond the opportunity given to the participants of the congress to judge not only the proposed amendments to certain dispositions of the statute adopted by the central committee at its last extraordinary session, but to propose themselves all the correctives which they deem necessary and to the whole document drawn up more than a year ago by the 4th Congress, the most noteworthy thing is this communion of the base and the summit around the necessity of getting finally down to the basic problem of the Algerian revolution, namely the choice of men.

The experience of these 18 years of political practice amply demonstrates that texts, whatever their progressive content, and God knows that the Algerian Revolution had drawn up good ones in its role of a receptacle for the universal movement for the advancement of man, nourished by the noble ideals of socialism and Islam, are worthless if the men charged with their execution are not deeply convinced of them. This obligation of ideological commitment is doubled by the conditions of moral integrity and competence. These are principles already known to national opinion, since they constitute the three criteria of the militant whatever his position in the hierarchy of the party and state apparatus.

Actually the consequences of the historical conditions of the evolution of the national movement which fatally includes men of different horizons still exist in the leading organs of the country. The ideal would be for the choice of the people, symbolized by the National Charter, to determine the enlistment of men theoretically destined to serve the interests of this people. Reality is more complex and the debate from Monday night to Tuesday was in sum only the recording of this contradiction. The militant delegates to the extraordinary congress judge that the time has come to

resolve this contradiction in this beginning of the execution of the 5-year plan designed to give priority to the solution of the social needs of the people. They justly consider that the success of this grandiose work is a function of the men in charge of its completion. Hence the importance of the principle "the right man in the right place" and the sincere conviction of those intervening to adopt the amendments of the central committee, and not just because they strengthen the FLN and particularly the action of the secretary general of the party.

Because, as the delegate from Bejaia said, the base is aware of the contradictions which hinder the harmonious operation of certain leading organs of the party, and that from the moment when the 4th Congress of the FLN chose the secretary general of the party, and the Algerian people elected the president of the republic, nothing remained but to gather around him in order to combine the objective conditions for the emergence of the avant-garde, revolutionary, and socialist party.

To do this, the sole criteria of membership will be based only on the three above-mentioned conditions, in such a way as to avoid the joining of opportunist or reactionary elements, but on the contrary, to open it largely without preliminaries to the militant revolutionaries. This is the historic duty of the congress.

Other speakers, sometimes in simple and direct language, expressed the same idea by denouncing the false patriots who call themselves revolutionary, the deviationists, objecting that they might imperil the gains achieved in 18 years of work of a whole people faithful to the oath to the martyrs of the national liberation war.

This direct and blunt language particularly moved the participants in the congress, who rose as one man to applaud each truth, and President Bendjedid, who replied to the desires of the members of the congress by declaring that "without the unity of all sincere militants working in the direction of our political options and our Arabo-Islamic values, it is impossible to build the country, to purify our ranks, and to eliminate from them the gangrenous members".

This clear language, corresponding to the people's aspirations, particularly answers the need of the present development of the Algerian Revolution.

And for the members of the congress, the success of their labors also consists of the emergence of a revolutionary leadership capable of executing integrally and democratically the national charter as well as the orientations of the 5-year plan.

INTEGRATION OF ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The integration of the national economy, said the minister of planning, will be one of the priorities of the next plan.

What is the economic integration and why is there a priority on its implementation?

Let us imagine that in one family four members work. The first is a woodcutter, the second a farmer, the third a carpenter, and the fourth owns a small plant for canning fruits and vegetables. The four are charged with feeding a large family.

Who should they organize themselves to earn the maximum and lose the minimum in order best to provide a living to the large family?

The best solution can only be the following: the woodcutter sells his wood, in sufficient quantity and regularly, to the carpenter, which saves the latter from problems of supply and from being exposed to shortages or speculation at the hands of other wood sellers.

The furniture made by the carpenter will have been made at the least cost, and the profit therefore high, which benefits the whole family.

The farmer, instead of delivering his whole production to the market, will first supply the owner of the canning plant, at reasonable prices and with regularity. The plant will operate permanently, at the lowest cost and with high profit. The canned fruits and vegetables and the furniture will be delivered at good prices to the woodcutter, the carpenter, the farmer, and the canner.

The activity will proceed without problems, the common profits will be raised for the whole family, and prosperity will be assured so long as the system operates.

How is it then for the great family of 18 million Algerians? One has to struggle to buy a can of tomatoes when Algerian plants can produce more than can be consumed in the country. Why don't they produce them? Because the tomatoes are not delivered regularly by the farmers, for various reasons, which in any case does not involve the responsibility of the workers.

This is the case with the Reggane plant. Other examples are a subject for thought: the SNIC [expansion unknown] produces bottles... which it exports, while the ONCV [National Office for Marketing Wine and Wine Products] buys bottles abroad. SONELEC [Algerian National Company for the Manufacture and Installation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment] imports paper for batteries while SONIC [National Cellulose Industries Company] can deliver this raw material to it. Our colleague Hamid Aberkane tells us that several Algerian companies in water supply refuse to buy the Algerian sluice gates of Berrouaghia and prefer those from abroad to them.

This, in one way or another, has led to serious distortions in the economy:

- non-integration of the market;
- weakness of the productive apparatus because of lack of outlets;
- useless transfers of foreign exchange, etc.

It is not without reason that the draft plan submitted to the congress for discussion states on page 373 that "far from completing the bases of the integration of the national market, we are increasingly tied, by the nature of our choice, to the capitalist economy, a process marked by appeals for international bids aiming at diversification which is proving illusory and, given the international organization of markets, which desires that we remain a potential market, no more, in the international division of labor," and thus, notes the document: "the course of the development of industry for the decade to come cannot be conceived without action during the next plan being devoted to the reduction of tensions, to a return to a correct synchronization of industry with the economy and to the preparation of national means of assuming the further development of the sector."

It is in this perspective that the plan will be articulated around three great principles:

- new investments in the basic support industries;
- rationalization of the utilization of the tools of production;
- promotion of the means of creating, maturing, and channeling investments and training;
- the development of the role of local collectives, insertion and staffing of the private sector for the purpose of orienting it toward an effective contribution to the development effort of the plan, page 374.

Parallel or complementarily the integration of the market must be watched. As certain experts emphasize, the prior measurement of the needs to prepare

the production programs of the enterprises and to achieve contractual relations among them for the purpose of implementing common objectives constitutes the most effective tool to prepare progressively the integration of production programs and investments to structure durably the internal market.

This necessary action of intersector programming of the activities of production, which should be developed progressively during the next plan, should affect the strategic sectors (construction materials, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, food industry..)

It is certain that with the complete execution of planning and adhering to it, which flows through conferring of responsibility on the mass structures and through the control of economic activity by the central planning apparatus (AGI [expansion unknown], bids abroad...) it will be possible to ensure integration.

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ALGERIA

PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN 5-YEAR PLAN DISCUSSIONS

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 May 80

[23-24 May 80, p 3]

[Text] The next economic and social plan was debated last Wednesday at the "l'Ouarsenis" Hall by the organized employees of Central Algiers and Hamma Algiers. The gathering was presided over by the Territorial and Communal Unions respectively and in the presence of the Federations and the Kasma FLN. According to the outline by the confederation of syndicates two points were discussed, bearing essentially upon the instruments to be employed at the base and at various levels to oversee and control the application of the plan, both for the plan of the union organization and for production and administration.

The port of Algiers figured as the focal point of interest for the meeting. The cranes had been shut down for lack of parts. The solution chosen was to order new cranes. The soil was not as figured in the preliminary analysis and it turned out not to be able to support the weight of the new cranes. This example was given to illustrate the waste of workers' efforts, and in effect it had served to put them out of work. The demagogic character of certain decisions with regard to improving living and working conditions were pointed out. Thus projects have been carried out to construct athletic fields in the port of Alger, when the dockers have no showers, toilets, shelters nor bundrooms, and when one knows the working conditions of the dockers, especially those who work on the "cement pier."

The waste at the port is so great for the country that the representatives of the workers decided to make a special contribution to the National Council of the UGTA [Algerian Workers' Union] in preparation for the congress of the party on the future plan. They also decided to register their action in the context of the struggle against poverty and contribute to satisfying the needs of the citizens. But it is clear that the decongestion of the port cannot be left entirely to the workers of the sector. Also their actions need to be coordinated with initiatives at all levels, administrative and protective, and action just like obstruction should be subject to sanctions, positive and negative. It is thus that the workers conceive of the control at all levels so that the will of the political leadership, with President Chadli at its head, unites with that of the

workers and staff and culminates in a climate of work and enthusiasm for the implementation of the plan.

In agriculture too there have been debates principally around the question of ways and means to protect the country from blackmail in the area of food, especially wheat.

The preservation of agricultural land and the effort to develop certain strategic products were underlined.

The administration of the offices and the clarification of their roles were established as a condition for the support to agriculture and its implementation. Voluntary service of workers was analyzed and proposals were advanced regarding ways democratically to make qualitative improvements in order to consolidate the alliance between workers and peasants.

Free medical service was a hot issue which pointed up the urgent need for measures to strengthen this sector of the State, which alone supplies free care and to realize the call of the National Charter for "a general and free service" which is the result expected by the citizens.

The subjects of housing, transportation (to be created at the enterprise level), professional and political training also figured in the course of the talks, and at the same time a balance sheet was demanded of the administration in order to put an end to waste and better utilize financial, human and material resources.

Foreign technical assistance was discussed in the same way, and the participants expressed the desire to share the experience in their own sectors. In this context even negative experience assumes a positive aspect as an example from which lessons may be drawn for the next plan.

The second part of the debate centered upon an evaluation of union organization. The necessity to enhance union democracy emerges from the demand to struggle against sectarianism, to democratize union activity by drawing in the rank and files of the workers, to develop solidarity among the workers and to break down the isolation of certain collectives, principally by passing around information regarding the problems which are encountered, experience gained in the process of training which is the conscious support of a concrete and permanent mobilization. Proposals regarding methods of mobilization were advanced with an eye to creating or encouraging the committees of volunteers and of the battle for production and of the administration.

Oran

Discussion of the projected 5-year plan for 1980-84 was initiated on Thursday at the Party center in the wilaya of Oran.

Meetings were held by the kasmas of the Party, the mass organisations, the Economic Committee of the National Commissariat, the Council of the kasmas and the Council of Coordination of the Wilaya to study the document.

The resume of the projected 5-year plan consists of ten pages representing the principal headings in the plan: general directions of development, the evolution of social demand, the policy of territorial administration, the evolution of the productive sectors, conditions of plan equilibrium and finally organization of the economy.

UGTA and UNPA Resolution

The staff members of UGTA and UNPA adopted the following resolution at the end of the day of study of the next 5-year plan which was organized for 21 May 1980 at the Maison du Peuple:

"We, staff members of the General Union of Algerian Workers [UGTA] and the National Union of Peasants [UNPA], participating this day, 21 May 1980, at the day of study on the next 5-year development plan which took place at the Maison du Peuple at First of May Square:

--After having heard the inaugural address of M. Demene Debbih Abdallah, member of the Central Committee and Secretary General of UGTA,

--After having heard the detailed report by Mr Nadjem Aissa, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of UNPA,

--After having heard the detailed report of Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planning and territorial administration, during the course of which he made an economic, social and cultural evaluation of developments in the country over the past decade and drew the conclusions which demand attention in view of the preparation of the next 5-year plan, the draft of which has been presented to the extraordinary congress of the FLN Party,

--After having heard the explanations centered upon the broad lines of the next plan the objectives of which form its three principal axes, namely:

- 1) Struggle against inflation;
- 2) Mastery over deadlines and costs;
- 3) Mobilization of human potential.

--After the democratic debate which was inaugurated we salute the initiative of the Union Confederation as conducive to the consolidation of revolutionary democratic spirit and to the strengthening of the ties between the two unions, the UGTA and the UNPA.

--We call on a much greater cohesion of the living forces of the country and among them the National People's Army, spearhead of the Revolution, defender of territorial integrity and the peace and security of the country.

--We thank the Minister of Planning and Territorial Administration for his militant openness and sincerity.

--We are determined more than ever to expend more effort and to struggle for the consolidation of other attainments aimed at building socialism.

--We shall labour with all our strength to liberate our economy from foreign dependency by waging a decisive battle against the multinational corporations through which the capitalist countries and world imperialism operate.

--We shall combat all of the allies of these companies, whoever they are, wherever they are and in whatever form they assume. We shall increase our efforts to raise production by bringing workers to participate more in the management of their enterprises, by a more rational utilization of human and material resources and by control of production.

--We shall work with all parties concerned to mobilize the producers for economic tasks. This is possible thanks to the equitable distribution of the national revenue, the improvement in the purchasing power of the workers and peasants and the satisfaction of their essential needs, among them housing, transportation, free medical care, salaries, training, culture and guarantee of security.

--We shall work as well to perfect the staff and resources in the exercise and improvement of revolutionary democracy, which guarantees a dialog in the resolution of problems whatever their nature and importance.

--We salute the decisions and recommendations of the Central Committee, especially those treating with the agricultural situation and which affirm the application of the second and third phases of the agrarian revolution, the improvement of the situation in the autonomous sector and the availability of vital resources including financial facilities.

--We support, furthermore, the measures taken to improve the situation of the small peasants which are designed to encourage their participation in the improvement of productivity and the increase in production.

--We insist upon the deepening and broadening of socialist management of enterprises in conformance with the decisions and recommendations of the third congress.

--We strongly salute the secretary general of the FLN and president of the republic, M. Chadli Bendjedid, for his unceasing efforts to resolve the economic and social problems of the country.

--We express to him our absolute support for all of the decisions he shall take for the benefit of the revolution and the country.

--We are mobilized to defend the achievements of the revolution and are ready to confront anyone whatsoever who attempts to obstruct the socialist option contained in the National Charter.

[25 May 80, p 3]

[Text] "The content and nature of the 5-year plan for 1980-84 are strongly determined by the present condition of the economy, the volume and diversity of foreseeable medium- and long-term needs."

By that phrase the official document "General Directions of Development," submitted to discussion in the context of preparing the 5-year plan, keynotes the importance of the debates and discussions around this question. The Maison du Peuple has once more been the most appropriate forum for sketching out a collective consideration of economic and social development.

The occasion was presented this time by the holding of the sixth council (UGTA) of the wilaya of Algiers. The session was opened with the participation of Demene Debbih Abdellah and Boudina Belkhadar, members of the Central Committee and respectively secretary general of UGTA and national secretary of UGTA. In his introductory speech the secretary general of the wilaya of Algiers (UGTA), M. Beki, stressed the importance of the work of this council in citing two points as the order of the day:

--Discussion of the projected 5-year plan (1980-84);

--Evaluation of the situation of the trade union movement.

With respect to this latter question M. Beki said that there has been a net increase in membership for Algiers from 171,000 in 1978 to 201,000 in 1979, and that the objective for 1980 (250,000) will certainly be attained.

Following him Mr Demene Debbih Abdellah insisted in his talk upon the importance of the current debates being conducted at the trade union center regarding the preparation of the plan. "This activity," he said, "is in response to all the pernicious machinations of individuals who feel their interests threatened." Turning to the plan he stressed the importance of proposals that the workers will make for the improvement of economic and social life. He called for a much greater mobilization of workers for an effective implementation of the National Charter.

The representative of the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Administration, M. Hidouci, analyzed at length "the general directions of development" contained in the document submitted for discussion. Some important concerns were at the base of his talk. The crisis of world capitalism has fall-out which affects the developing countries and consequently produces new forms of aggression against the Third World. In an evaluation of the period 1967-78 we stated that our country suffers from certain weaknesses which undermine our ability to resist the redeployment of international capitalism.

[26 May 80, p 3]

[Excerpt] Reviewing the present weaknesses of the economy Mr Hidouci cited:

--The heightened degree of bureaucratization of the economy

--The high costs of economic and social development.

Consequently the plan proposes a number of steps intended to mitigate our economic dependency.

Citing the objectives of the plan, he raised four points.

--Employment:

It is a question of taking steps to organize the work force effectively.

The plan (1980-84) must create a million jobs, because there is an escalation in demand for employment among the youth and a massive entry of women into the job market. What is more employment will become more and more qualified.

--The second objective, education and training:

The plan proposes a series of formulas to render the system of education and training more effective.

1. Priority is to be accorded to training the trainers
2. The necessary skills and resources are to be mobilized
3. A break is to be made with outmoded methods in order to bring about collective thought in a homogeneous context.

--The third objective, structures of production:

This is a question of organizing our apparatus of production so that it will be capable of utilizing existing skills, for these require an organization.

--The final objective relates to the administration of the national territory, which must prepare for a rational occupation.

Recalling the economic objectives, the representatives of the Ministry of Planning and the Administration of the Territory cited the promotional effectiveness of the economic apparatus, for we cannot count forever on the income from petroleum to cover our development needs. The growth of this effectiveness will come about through a greater rigor in the functioning of the economy and by a greater democracy and responsible commitment at the level of the popular assemblies.

The debate which was stimulated by this talk revealed in bold relief the total commitment of the workers in the economic and social struggle.

Speakers from the floor laid stress upon the threshold attained by our economy in relation to the western world; others spoke about unemployment, wage policy, effective implementation of the plan and the instruments of policy to bring this about, living and working conditions, agriculture, the utilization of research departments...

The debate which formed an important part of this day's work was fertile especially in the spirit of responsibility which prevailed. The nature and complexity of economic and social problems were analyzed...(last line missing)

[27 May 80, p 3]

[Article by Rachid Benkhenafou]

[Text] An intense activity reigns these past days at Tlemcen, where local elected officials hold meeting after meeting in order to make their contribution to the preparation of the future national development plan.

After having drawn up the balance sheet on their accomplishments in the "Special" and Quarterly Balance Sheets, which turned out positively by reason of the multiplicity of projects which saw the light of day, the elected officials recorded in the body of the future plan the projects which were judged possible of realization in the commune.

A reading of all the projects reveals that the social and agricultural sectors prevail over the others. School construction and the repair of local roads affected by an ever increasing volume of traffic are the other important sectors receiving the greatest attention of the APC [expansion unknown]. Industry and geothermal energy continue to occupy a place of relative importance, while preparation of the hot springs at Tahamanine has received no less attention under the next plan.

Tlemcen is a trade center and a market town. The town services an agricultural region and fills the role of intermediary for the balance of wilayas in the western region, Oran and Sidi-Bel-Abbes in particular, by land, and for Algiers via the newly established air connection Zenata-Algiers. This commercial role, linked to agricultural development and to the traditional handicrafts is diminishing in importance in the face of a growing semi-industrial one.

To develop the county seat of the wilaya hearkens back to a consideration of its natural aspects. These cannot permit a development based upon industrialization for the simple reason that the region is an agricultural one. So if the development of the commune represents a long-range task, and there is no doubt of this, the responsible local officials are acting prudently. The problems are complex and their resolution depends upon the manner in which they are approached. In this regard the chief executive of the commune says, "We do not want to burn our bridges. We could very well envisage the development of our commune from the standpoint of

'industrialization', but that does not interest us considering the facts of our situation. We need to adapt this development to the demands of the hour. We prefer to proceed slowly but surely."

The years 77, 78 and 79 were rich in achievements. The SOTRACOT [expansion unknown] communal enterprise created by the APC is endowed with rather important material and has contributed to the execution of important PMU [expansion unknown] projects.

Housing, schooling, culture and sports, sanitation and road infrastructure are the activities with which the APC is concerned. This is the case with the communal land allocations. Buildings are going up in Tlemcen. The commune received a land allocation in the area of Kiffane consisting of 1,030 building lots. Other allocations were recently approved by higher authorities for the semi-urban villages of Ain-El-Hout (200 lots), Ouzidane (200 lots), and Ain-Defla (285 lots). Still other allocations will be made very soon as covered in circular number 1498 of the Ministry of the Interior, which was commented upon and explained by the governor recently during his inspection trip of 31 APC in the wilaya. This same circular, which will serve as a working tool for the communes, recalls the institution of the new formula for the creation of communal land allocations in small and medium-size localities, which was instituted by the interministerial circular of 12 March 1979. This formula brought about a real relaxation in the complex administrative and technical procedures. This new formula anticipates in this context the provision of technical assistance to communes and individuals wishing to construct their own housing.

A Great Boost to the Communes

For the town of Tlemcen, where new housing developments are springing up daily, the offer (the State program) is nevertheless short of the actual need despite the receipt of a number of housing sites. The demand has been estimated at 3,000 lots, and the elected officials count upon satisfying it, their mandate coinciding with the unfolding of the next national development plan.

It is in this context that the instructions were issued to the responsible officials of the daira to have the commune participate on one hand at the local level and on the other hand to respect the efforts at deconcentration and decentralization.

Supply of potable water, sewage networks, and electrification are the principal tasks which must be made into projects. This is what came out of the group decisions taken with the participation of the commune of Tlemcen for elaboration and execution in the future plan.

Tlemcen is a commune to be modernized. It extends over 11,200 km² for a population on the order of 109,408 inhabitants (census of 1977). It is composed of 13 semi-urban centers encompassing a population of about 23,000. Situated in a band along the northeast part of the commune, these centers undergo a constant metamorphosis as a consequence of the initiation of various programs.

On the other hand there is very little socio-educational equipment. For a population of 23,000 there are two post offices, at Abou-Tachfine and Chetouane and a few elementary schools. There is no commercial center, no poly-clinic, no rural gathering place. The youth in these satellite centers of the commune are left entirely to their own devices. A single youth home can be found at the center of Ain El Hout, which can accommodate about 1,000 young people.

For the commune of Tlemcen, then, the proposals are of two orders, to modernize the town, which is an administrative center, and for its periphery to equip the centers with social equipment and reevaluate the agriculture.

In the area of housing the problems are more complex. The construction of public establishments, the founding of the industrial area and the university center have drained off a significant number of functionaries. And Tlemcen, with its very limited capacity to absorb new arrivals is in no position to take in very many.

The APC Proposals

As for the reorganization of its infrastructure, Tlemcen is an immense depot as a result of previous development programs and has seen its road network deteriorate more and more until it has reached a rather alarming state. The roads in the vicinity are in advanced states of disrepair as a consequence of heavy traffic of large vehicles during the period 1974-79. This network will be revised during the next plan.

The list of proposals advanced by the APC can be summarized as follows: Reforestation and repopulation of the communal forests of Ouzidane, Sidi-Aïssa and Ain El-Hout, restoration of the irrigation canals belonging to the syndicates of Tlemcen and their annexes over 73 km, Ain El-Hout and Abou-Tachfine over 84 km, plus the surface irrigation of Saf-Saf.

Ten centers are concerned with the supply of potable water, Kouidia, Ouzidane, Hamri, Haouch, Ouaher, Medig, Sidi-Aïssa, Ain-Defla and Mansourah. It is useful to point out in this regard that several populated centers of the town will be afforded a continuous supply of water thanks to the upgrading of the basin in the "PMU" [expansion unknown] area. These sections extend from the outskirts of Boudghane and toward the eastern edge of the town. The upgrading will also permit the activation of 9 reservoirs with a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 cubic meters within the PMU limits, at Mansourah (2), Birouana (1), Pepiniere (1), Jardin du RABB (2), Pasteur (2), and Sidi Chaker (1).

We respect to administrative equipment 4 communal antennas have been proposed for the villages of Ain El-Hout, Ouzidane, Chetouane and Saf-Saf. Under the heading of rural electrification proposals have centered upon supplying electricity to the new housing and the illumination of certain main roads of the commune.

As for sanitation the renovation of the urban sewage network is called for and the construction of 4 filtration plants as well as improvements to the collective networks outside the town. A number of medical care centers are called for in the areas of moderate concentration as well as the construction of a center for the handicapped at Tlemcen-ville and 4 polyclinics at Ain El-Hout, Ouzidane, Abou Tachfine and Chetouane.

In the cultural domain the establishment of neighborhood assembly halls and libraries has been called for in the centers of Mansourah, Imama, Abou Tachfine, Chetouane, Ain El-Hout, Ouzidane and Saf-Saf and also the construction of a swimming pool for children and the establishment of 10 playgrounds.

Examination of the APC proposals makes it apparent that the drinking water and sanitation projects should be considered essential. Whatever they may be the participation of the commune in the working out and execution of the 5-year plan is the constant factor in the democratization of activities.

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REDUCING FOREIGN AID FOR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 3,4,5 Jun 80

[Three-part article by Brahim Taouchichet]

[3 Jun 80, p 4]

[Text] At ALFOR, or Algerian Drilling Company, "Algerianization" is now part of the record as well as a deeply-felt part of life. That impression can be verified, not only among the management team at the Hassis Messaoud plant but also among the workers and cadres working at the oil exploration site far from headquarters. For many ALFOR workers, Algerianization is a challenge addressed to American technical aid, which thought it held a monopoly on knowhow. It is also a challenge to oneself, to one's own ability to take charge and responsibility for oneself, without any foreign aid or "boost." It is also a scathing reply to the myth of the almighty foreign technical aid, and to the tangle of prejudices which certain leaders have created against the Algerian cadre, and perhaps are still creating.

At Hassi Messaoud, young Algerian cadres and technicians have succeeded, through their patience, discipline and toil, in breaking the wall of contempt, and in forcing the trust of which they had been robbed while it was being lavished on the technical advisers. Today more than ever, the issue of trust remains what all those Algerian senior cadres and technicians are demanding. This means that the moment has come to eradicate that complex which pictures the Algerian as a second-class technician and that, to the contrary, the national cadres are just as capable of assimilating techniques and mastering technologies in complex and sophisticated fields. In this regard, drilling work, with all the operations it entails, is no small matter. To the ALFOR management at Hassi Messaoud, Algerianization is represented by the 22 drilling sites that have been producing normally, "without demagoguery or chauvinism." It should not mean substituting an Algerian technician for a foreigner, whatever the cost. Algerianization, in conclusion, is an experience to be reflected upon as we reach the time when we are opening the door to a takeover from technical aid. It also means the end of the "dependent mentality."

ALFOR was created by SONATRACH [National Company for the Transport and Marketing of Hydrocarbons] 14 years ago to create their "own drilling capability" for the six French contractors who had divided the national market among them. As early as 1966, it was a preview of the first-rank position petroleum was going to assume a few years later, both in Algerian economy and on the international market. It is also true that petroleum has now become a stake. Successive readjustments in the price of crude, from 1973 on, and resistance to those measures, as openly manifested by the industrialized countries--major users of that type of energy source--are here to confirm that tendency. However, the interest in petroleum does not stem from the same motives with one group as it does with the other: while with industrialized nations the primary concern is to avail themselves of it in large quantities and at the lowest cost, to producer nations petroleum represents a key to the acquisition of foreign currencies. Viewed in that perspective, the objectives connected with income derived from petroleum in Algeria are integrated into a total strategy of economic buildup.

Advantages, Drawbacks

In order to put an end to the French control of the drilling market, and with all the advantages and drawbacks of that policy, SONATRACH equipped itself with an instrument: ALFOR, an Algerian company with mixed capital (51 percent SONATRACH and 49 percent SEDCO). During its first years of life, however, ALFOR was Algerian in name and stock only. Domestic resources being extremely limited at the time, both with regard to technical staffing and equipment, SONATRACH justifiably decided to take as a partner SEDCO (Southern Drilling Company), with headquarters in Dallas, for exploration of Algerian oil. Thus SEDCO came in as a victor, bringing along its knowhow, its American way of life and its own work pattern. The American personnel assumed a leadership position right away as it was entrusted with key management posts in the ALFOR company. National workers appeared doomed to carry out orders. "Since they did not know Algeria," a technician explains, "the Americans came filled with prejudices. After working in Iran and in the Middle East, they were accustomed to a docile labor force." Such a situation would thus inevitably give rise to an uneasy coexistence between Algerian and American personnel. Friction occurred repeatedly, even including fisticuffs, as a worker reports, not bothering to conceal a grin.

In this confrontation of two temperaments and two personalities, [the worker] explains that Americans would permanently relegate to an inferior rank any Algerian who made the slightest error or showed any sort of deficiency in his work. Naturally the confrontation moved into that area, giving several local technicians an opportunity to compel recognition from their American coworkers, through the quality of their work and their command of it. Admittedly, however--although not going overboard in that regard--Americans do end up recognizing as their equals those persons who have proved

themselves through their work. [We say] "although not going overboard" because, while the Algerian technician was eager to learn, the highly skilled American cadre would be equally reluctant to share his knowhow. This is obviously the best way to maintain one's control over the future of the drilling concern. This is a fair tactic: indeed, SEDCO must make itself indispensable in order to perpetuate its presence on the Algerian market. The 15-year contract (1966-81) signed with SONATRACH will soon come to an end, and it will be time to win another. SEDCO's technical staff is well ensconced and is not enduring any lack of comfort. For a clear picture of this, all we need to do is pay a short visit to ALFOR's residential area at Hassi Messaoud.

For its staff, SEDCO has established super luxurious villas, U.S. bought and fully furnished, even including the "made in USA" brooms, not to mention bedding, "skids [sic] or bungalows, a clubhouse with billiards and bowling, and videotape players with English-speaking movie cassettes. In short, all these conveniences are not likely to allow the slightest touch of homesickness or even loneliness at Hassi Messaoud. And in the event [a worker] should be affected by it in spite of all this, an adequate recuperation plan of one week off for each week of work would allow him to "take a breather." And since he is a big producer (the American is considered to be among the world's most productive workers) as well as a big eater, a restaurant complex has developed a customized menu so that the image will be maintained. Finally, ALFOR's reputation as an American company, now being challenged by the Algerian cadres who took over, is not overrated. In spite of the 51 percent Algerian portion of the shares, many people look upon ALFOR as an American company and only know Hassi Messaoud for its "24 February" SONATRACH plant. To be sure, the history of that plant is linked to the oil war started by Algeria in 1971 to reinstate its sovereignty over hydrocarbons. ALFOR's workers recall that page of history. They also recall the sudden departure of French technicians from the "24 February" plant in an attempt to create chaos, but that move was futile and unsuccessful, as effective takeover was provided.

Except for some minor details, ALFOR went through the same steps. According to Mr Khob, president and board chairman of the drilling firm, the situation remained unchanged at ALFOR from 1966 to 1978. The Americans had a free hand in all issues concerning the company, in spite of the SONATRACH-SEDCO agreement whose terms provide, in particular, that the American partner is obligated to insure the takeover from technical assistance by training Algerian nationals. To be sure, SEDCO personnel admittedly did take some steps in that direction, but they remained merely confined to the training of electrician, while work on drilling sites places much greater demands on shop foremen and superintendents.

A Free Hand

Such jobs went to foreign technicians recruited by SEDCO, while national cadres took care of subordinate jobs. The technical aid agreement between

SONATRACH and SEDCO gave the American firm the prerogative of recruiting foreign personnel and taking charge of purchasing and shipment of parts from the United States. In return SEDCO receives \$75.- per derrick per day, the derricks being 22 in number, including 12 SONATRACH derricks managed by ALFOR. The foreign technical personnel, whose needs are totally provided for and who work every other week, get paid by SONATRACH according to a rate of \$5,000 to \$6,000 per month (approximately 24,000 dinars), with 85 percent fully paid in [American] currency and 15 percent in dinars. In addition, SEDCO receives a sum of \$600,000 a year from its partner as purchasing costs for spare parts. However, we should also emphasize the American firm's supreme control over the supply of strategic parts indispensable to the operation of drilling sites and consequently, to production. Clearly, under such circumstances SEDCO could easily exert an influence upon the course of the drilling operation.

The American company was alone in charge of the supply of parts, without any control from the Algerian partner over transactions between SEDCO and USSI [expansion unknown], the supplier. The dependency situation thus created makes itself felt, particularly in cases of uneasiness between SONATRACH and SEDCO. Thus the American company can exert pressure upon its partner, among other ways, by blocking orders for parts. And that problem has already come up, as pointed out by ALFOR executives, who have no qualms about speaking of imperialist penetration.

"Without a Hitch"

The terms of the agreement provided for Algerianization of ALFOR by late 1976, but the situation remained unchanged until 1978. This problem upon which the new Algerian executives, placed in the drilling firm's command posts, are going to focus their attention, will in fact become an indicator of the limits of foreign technical aid. Thus we had to wait until late 1979 (or barely 2 years before the end of the SONATRACH-SEDCO contract) to see any steps directed towards taking charge of ALFOR's future. "In September 1979," Mr Khob declared on the subject, "notice was given of the technical aid agreement." Recruiting of foreign technical cadres will take place, when the need arises, through national channels. SEDCO's reaction was predictable. "We expected it," says an Algerian executive of ALFOR.

In order to cause problems, the highly skilled American cadres created a vacuum by deciding to leave suddenly. Actually SEDCO was sure that the Algerians would be unable to keep the drilling operation going. Between October 1979 and March 1980, eight American cadres left on SEDCO's orders, without regard for the contract which provides that any departure must be preceded by one month's notice. However, the gap was filled "without a hitch" by the young national cadres who were promoted to the vacated posts.

As far as spare part supplies are concerned, the committee established for that purpose aims to put an end to SEDCO's monopoly and no longer have

ALFOR's need depend on a single supplier (USSR), thus diversifying supply centers on the international market.

[4 Jun 80, p 4]

[Text] The sudden withdrawal of SEDCO cadres from ALFOR did not have the expected results. The young Algerian technical team members who had long been denied confidence demonstrated their maturity and competence by performing the takeover without a hitch. Better still, some goals were even achieved during the first quarter of 1980, in comparison to past years. Both ahead of production (computed in terms of number of meters drilled) and following production, some key posts were in the hands of the American company's personnel. Are the Sedco-recruited technicians more competent than the Algerian cadres? The Algerian workers do not deny that some SEDCO cadres are well qualified or the fact that they themselves were able to gain further experience thanks to contacts with them. They do point out, however, that a portion of the foreign personnel did its apprenticeship at ALFOR while enjoying the advantages reserved for highly qualified cadres. As a matter of fact, explains Mr Abdallah Chekiri, operations manager, "the Americans have not allowed the Algerians to express themselves." Still, in spite of that attitude, some qualitative progress happened throughout the components of the ALFOR corporation. As early as 1969, the maturation of national capabilities enabling them to take charge of ALFOR already manifested itself through the full Algerianization of one derrick. By 1979 the necessary conditions for the implementation of the Algerianization policy were present. Still, any actions to be undertaken to that end, while they were the logical consequence of that evolution, could not have been decided without real determination. According to the SONATRACH-SEDCO agreement protocol, Algerianization was to have been accomplished by late 1976. The delays noted should then be blamed on the Algerian side. To remedy that deficiency, Algerianization was going to be pursued on two levels: the highly-skilled cadres, on one hand, to insure continuity of operation at the 22 drilling sites, and the company's management, in order to give national cadres a sense of responsibility by associating them with the decision-making process. We should also note that such a policy could only succeed with an accurate knowledge of the company's human potential. Mr Chekiri points out that "at ALFOR the large human potential is capable of attaining goals." He adds that the level of knowhow of Algerian cadres is not inferior to those of foreign companies, as the ALFOR technicians have demonstrated.

The Problem of Trust

The operations manager sums up why it is important to depend on Algerian technical man. The problem of trust, which still exists in many sectors of the country's economy, has some consequences detrimental to investments intended for training of highly skilled cadres and to the amount of money spent annually to pay for the services of foreign technical aid.

It is an everyday occurrence to have an engineer sentenced to do office work or to have an executive pass him up in favor of a technical adviser, either due to a "complex" or for some unacknowledged reasons. Under those circumstances the integration so eagerly desired among all sectors of economic life (including training) is being attacked. In Mr Dhob's opinion, there is a need to clarify the relationship between management and the cadres. He declares straight out that certain top executives "prefer to preserve the status quo by resorting to foreign technical aid. The top executives must get their feet wet and experiment, at the risk of failing. That risk must be taken, he adds, specifying that "we must rely on our own resources." He angrily asks: "How much longer must we wait?" and emphasizes the need to associate the Algerian cadre to the decision-making process.

At the ALFOR plant in Hassi Messaoud, where the Algerianization experiment is a current event, the vitality of the young team of Algerian technicians seems to be an apparent response to the trust they are finally receiving. Also to be considered, however, is the other aspect of the policy of Algerianization. Indeed, beyond the issue of confidence, Mr Chekiri declares: "We must consider the Algerian together with his problems. We must be sensitive to his concerns and appreciate his qualities. This is the best way to keep Algerian cadres." "What we need to do," he also states, "is eliminate false issues and have confidence in ourselves, give the Algerian cadres some responsibilities and give him the means to handle them." Algerianization should not be the expression of a nationalistic feeling, but should allow the Algerian technical staff to show its qualifications, something that cannot be achieved in circumstances when that staff is stripped of its spirit of initiative and participation. In that respect, Algerianization must not be an end in itself.

When asked about their experience of contacts with SEDCO'S American cadres, the national cadres stress the organization and discipline displayed by their foreign colleagues in their work. This is a "heritage" which they feel should be preserved. Still, at ALFOR the relative aspects of American technical aid are not forgotten. In its work the American personnel behaved as if in the United States. They are being blamed for a tendency to waste drilling equipment. Indeed they are not close-fisted with their resources, which, moreover, are paid for by the Algerian partner. A part that breaks down is immediately replaced with another, which is imported directly from the United States, without even attempting to repair it. Since purchasing is done by [illegible lines] USSI, the problem of payment does not come up, since SONATRACH is in charge of it.

The American company, ALFOR sources feel, does not take national realities into account, but what may seem just as hard to believe is that SEDCO would go ahead with purchases of materials either obsolete, or simply unnecessary for ALFOR drilling sites. The rather sizable "dead storage" of parts, which company management is now trying to recycle for some possible use, represents material proof of this. Production, which was the American personnel's sole concern, explains the absence of a policy for the creation

of instrumentation for maintenance and management of material [illegible lines] should thus enable [the company] to remedy that situation by creating support structures for the drilling sites; a spare part supply department, strict stock management, repair shop for drilling equipment as well as for the light and heavy vehicle pool, the latter playing an extremely important part since its usability is a condition for the mobility of drilling sites.

"Time is Money"

Thus, keeping in mind the supply of drilling equipment with spare parts, one move to be decided following the takeover from foreign technical aid is the creation of a department for that purpose. The supply itself is integrated into the policy to diversify suppliers, and those in charge of that department do not stop there, as they feel it is necessary to initiate an efficient management through data processing, which is destined also to be extended to orders to pay. The importance of having such a department under control is brought out by the fact that the drilling sites depend on the availability of stored parts. Updating those makes it possible to satisfy the expressed needs and to renew the parts as they are used. Today the obstacle to be overcome is inherent to administrative supply procedure: "There is too much paperwork and the importing process is cumbersome."

ALFOR's top executives have discussed the need to establish a more flexible AGI [expansion unknown] formula. It is being pointed out that in drilling operations the time factor is very important. The operation of a derrick may be halted for lack of a part, and this means a loss of money. At the Hassi Messaoud ALFOR plant, the English saying "time is money" is a popular one. The sites are operating around the clock, with three shifts taking turns every 8 hours.

The computerized stock management allows a smoother flow of information. This also allows the various sites to learn of available equipment and to make informed decisions when needed. Still to be accomplished is a re-organization of conditions outside the company, since bureaucratic red tape has a detrimental effect upon the replenishment of fast-turnover spare parts. Even projection studies are unable to overcome that obstacle, because a 6-month safety margin in stock cannot make up for delays of one year or longer. According to one top executive, one of two crates containing spare parts shipped from the port of Algiers to Hassi Messaoud had to be rerouted to the capital's customs office for visas. That type of problem is not new, by the way: it has been occurring for several years already. Couldn't operations be simplified with the help of the customs office?

The heavy vehicle repair shop, together with the supply department, is receiving the closest attention. ALFOR's top executives unhesitatingly refer to the strategic role of transportation in the company. Especially considering the cost (150 million in old currency) of a "Kenworth" type vehicle, which is highly efficient in crossing the Sahara, the emphasis was

placed on the need to increase the life expectancy of such vehicles by developing maintenance. And there is pride when referring to a "Kenworth" which is still in perfect condition today, after 22 years of use on Southern roads. Of course most of the credit is due the driver, who almost "babies" his machine. For other vehicles to follow suit, the ALFOR management recommends focusing on the training of auto mechanics. To be more precise, may we note that each vehicle transports more than 80 tons when drilling sites are moved. The removal of drilling equipment and attendant equipment, as well as the desert huts, where workers sleep, is effected by trucks whose limited number requires their drivers to shuttle back and forth, often in difficult conditions.

[3 Jun 80, p 5]

[Text] "He speaks English with an El-Oued accent!" That remark, made in a playful tone by Khelifi, one of ALFOR's drilling engineers who was teasing a colleague about his way of speaking Shakespeare's tongue, illustrates a fact that has gone unnoticed at the Hassi Messaoud plant. In their contacts with the American personnel, the Algerian technicians have ended up making English their working language, thus eclipsing French. Indeed, the few French advisers who work for ALFOR also resort to that language, simply because the equipment in use, which is imported from the United States, bears English names. Thus it is quite natural that English be the language in which instructions are given through the radio network to the 22 drilling sites scattered throughout the Sahara. Those instructions may happen to come through with difficulty, or encounter poor reception, but this is due to the radio frequencies granted to ALFOR by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

Indeed all sites are interconnected and linked to headquarters via a radio system, and communications are made difficult because of interference, occurring from various causes, and the weak radio frequency. That weakness is noted particularly when problems come up on a site (in case of an influx etc), when an entire day may elapse before reaching those in charge at the operational level.

Utilization of that communications network is integrated into the ALFOR work pattern. Every morning (between 0530 hours and 0800 hours) summarized reports on work progress are radio transmitted to headquarters by site foreman (a very taxing job which demands that the site foreman, sometimes no more than 26 years old, keep informed on work progress around the clock. He sleeps with the din of machinery in his ears and wakes up at the slightest lowering in the engine noise level). Then the industrial plant in turn rebroadcasts the reports to ALFOR headquarters in Algiers for processing by the computer system.

"Sophisticated and Perfect"

That system, "sophisticated and perfect," was the final link in the Algerianization process, according to explanations by Mr Dhob Salah, ALFOR's

president and chairman of the board, who feels that "this heritage must be preserved at any cost." The data processing department, whose operation requires a highly qualified staff, was headed by five technical advisers (four Canadians and one Frenchman). The Algerianization of that department, decided in October 1979, was then viewed as a second challenge, following that of the Hassi Messaoud plant.

Before implementing that operation, a question had to be asked: "How long will it take for Algerian engineers and programmer-analysts to acquire the knowledge necessary to effect the takeover?" That concern resulted from a need to avoid haste and to introduce Algerianization within a planned framework. Mr Lamri, young manager of the data processing department, sums up the state of mind of those in charge of effecting the takeover, saying: "At the outset, we were apprehensive, but now we realize it was unnecessary: the whole team is full of optimism. Our number one concern," he adds, is to spread a team spirit. Everyone is conscious of the importance of Algerianization. Everyone knows it is a challenge, and gives his best." Motivation plays a large part in that experience. For national workers who had been relegated to "routine tasks," technical aid in that field signified a feeling they were "strangers to the department," as expressed by Miss Nahli, programmer-analyst. This is not to cast the blame upon technical advisers whose qualifications and efficiency are recognized by the entire data processing department. "But those people are not concerned with Algerianization, as they want to proceed very fast with their work." The nationals who have taken over also confirm that they have learned through their contacts with the technical advisers.

At ALFOR, the Algerianization of data processing thus seems to have been a successful experiment, but "it would have failed had there not been planning at the outset." Therefore it is necessary to "get all conditions together and create [special] adapted structures." They also note that "ALFOR could let other national companies learn from its methods and experiences with Algerianization."

Today at ALFOR only one adviser remains in the data processing department, and four at the Hassi Messaoud plant. We have learned that their contract with the company will soon come to an end.

To be more precise, let us note that the data processing department centralizes all information concerning ALFOR's management and production. Currently being discussed is a plan to expand that department by establishing a telemetric system between Algiers and Hassi Messaoud, making it possible to transmit summarized reports of field work directly from the industrial plant, without resorting to daily air transportation, which is the method still being utilized today.

"No Bluff Involved"

ALFOR's Algerianization has removed another disadvantage: indeed, the only purpose of the American technical executive framework, during the period

when it held the reins of the drilling company, was production. The Americans' management of ALFOR was markedly devoid of a social policy (and consequently devoid of responsibility for workers' problems). "The Americans cared little whether a finger or an arm got chopped off on a drilling plate," a worker told us. As far as job-related accidents are concerned, at Hassi Messaoud we came across several people with only four fingers or with an arm missing, which led an Algerian cadre to remark: "Those are the martyrs of the industrial revolution." Considering the isolation (3 weeks out of 4) and the rough work involved, respect for social rights taken on its full impact primarily around drilling sites. Efforts in that direction were expressed through the establishment in every yard of an administrative antenna, an infirmary and a canteen which doubles as a recreation hall where the workers may watch the RTA's [Algerian Radio and Television] TV programs. ALFOR's management discloses that it plans to endow each site with a film projector. The new labor section is in touch with the workers, who have been requested to designate a delegate charged with listing their social and professional problems. As far as salaries are concerned, the decision to bring the ALFOR pay scale in line with that of SONATRACH was carried out by January 1980.

The most remarkable achievement at the ALFOR plant was undeniably the Medical-Social Center, with a medical staff including a general practitioner and a dental surgeon, who states, somewhat naively, that a drill operator must have good teeth so that he may eat and restore his strength, since drilling is exhausting work.

Speaking of the CMS [Medical-Social Center], it has been said, with a touch of pride, that "the center was created in 1978 by Algerians" and that "the building complex itself was built by the plant carpenter." The center also includes a four-bed hospital room for first aid which the head nurse showed us. He definitely appeared enthusiastic as he showed us equipment for minor surgery, the dentist's chair, the oxygen bottles for resuscitation and the patients' charts.

As he no doubt loved his work and his physical environment, the head nurse obviously wanted to show us everything, which the eye of the photographer's camera did not fail to capture.

As an accident-prevention method, competition was introduced between the workers. Field workers who complete 120 workdays without accidents receive an incentive bonus. It should be noted that the safety measures were developed recently after a department was expanded for that purpose.

Things have been changing since the takeover from technical aid, and there has been progress in the nature of interests and concerns. Thus brand-new attention has been paid to the training of technicians at the Hassi-Messaoud plant itself. Young recruits arriving from every part of the nation are first briefed on the special jobs they will have to choose. The primary

feature of training programs is particularly concerned with reducing the gap between theory and practice. This is an advantage, compared to the institutes where petroleum technicians receive their training, and "there is no bluffing intended here," declared the head of the training section.

"There Is Someone to Talk to"

On the other hand, a striking feature at the ALFOR base is the nearly universal attitude regarding labor unions. Even the members of ATU [Plant Workers Assembly] give the impression that they do not know the role and place of a union local in a production plant. There is seemingly total confusion between unionism and politics. Is this a remnant, a feature inherited from the American presence? The new, nine-member ATU was elected in August 1979. The previous one is said to have fallen apart in mid-term. Composed of "chauffeurs and dishwashers," that union was kept at a distance by the (then American) management in the field.

Today, with a change in the situation, members of the new union local say: "There is someone to talk to. Indeed, before, the chief engineer could not make decisions and had to refer things to the (American) manager, who paid no attention whatever to the workers as a group." They also say that "ATU objectives are those of the management." "Everything is linked to derrick production." In fact, even though they say that "all members of management are unionized," they also point out that "the board of directors has an epidemic reaction to trade union activities."

When we ask whether conditions are ripe for introducing "Socialist Management of Businesses," they regretfully reply: "the climate is not favorable yet for the GSE." We are also told, however, that ATU takes part in management meetings on issues of interest to the drilling company. In that regard, the future of ALFOR is involved, and ATU members declare: "We must be 100 percent SONATRACH," "[we must] nationalize SEDCO."

Where ALFOR is concerned, the situation in 1980 has become for the Americans (SEDCO) as it was for the Algerians (SONATRACH) in 1966.

In conclusion, could SONATRACH's recent restructuration affect ALFOR? Whether at the main office or at the Hassi Messaoud plant, that question produces more or less the same reaction. There is mention of "risks of disturbances in the organization and work patterns within ALFOR." ALFOR already runs 12 derricks for the management of SONATRACH's oil operations. Should drilling operations be entrusted to ALFOR? That issue has not yet been settled.

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AGRICULTURAL, WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT GIVEN PRIORITY

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] The development of water resources and agriculture constitutes the main priority of the draft 5-Year Plan (the third title devoted to the development of the productive sectors). This political interest, several times stressed by President Chadli when he invited the nation to prepare for the post-petroleum era, is found in the orientations and the choice of fixed objects. With regard to the development of water resources the document submitted to the congress appeals to the orientations of the long-term plan concerning: covering essential needs, priority to supplies of potable water, irrigation of 200,000 hectares in 1990 (20,000 hectares per year), and investment (4 billion DA per year).

The development of agriculture depends upon the "conditions of organization of the structures of production and the self-management services of the cooperatives." These priority actions will strengthen the effective autonomy of the management of the enterprises, the real involvement of the workers [passage illegible] short- and medium-term...and especially the credibility of social promotion on the job and in the exercise of responsibility".

Speaking of the evils which affect agriculture, the draft states that the distortions are structural and results "from an implicit process which, under the guise of modernization, often perpetuates systems and techniques of production inherited from the colonial era, depreciates the competence of the peasantry and favors the structures of technocratic staffing to the detriment of the producers". The editors of the draft also confirm that this process has not met with the desired corrections despite the political rectifications and the implementation of the agrarian revolution. The weakness of the integration of the agricultural economy, its vulnerability, its extensive character, the depreciation which affects it compared with the sectors (industry and construction, for example), and the weakness of its staffing are equally stressed.

Break With the Sector Approach

Let us stay in the field of results. "With the exception of the reconversion of grapevines, the bulk of agriculture is still characterized by

extensiveness and hypermechanized single grain cropping with traditional fallow land practice which excludes stockraising, considerably reduces employment and encourages the deterioration of the land inheritance. The introduction of forage and leguminous crops remains hesitant..." The basic role of small-scale water resources in the expansion of irrigated crops, the intensification of stockraising and structuring of rural space is likewise emphasized. The small-scale harnessing of water resources is said to have been the victim of the options set on large dams "which are very costly and the economic exploitation of which remains deficient".

The introduction of uniformity--the draft speaks of "standardization" of techniques of production--does not correspond to the diversity of situations. Such modernization does not answer the development of the high plains or of the mountain and steppe regions. Also, the draft development outlined in the plan rests "mainly on our capacity to break definitively with the sector approach to the development of agriculture and with the specialization expressed in three climatic regions of the country. The whole problem of the systems of production, their geographic distribution, technological choices, and production structures should in the future be placed on these bases".

The mutually complementary character of the three climatic regions should be developed, the goal being to "reintegrate" the traditional crop-stock-raising associations, tree-growing and the various dry and irrigated crops.

For the economic sectors, such as primarily for the agricultural sector, the conditions of organization will have to be sufficiently assured to permit a flexible, decentralized management, responsibility of the producers, and the freeing and development of their initiative. If organized the producers, in a purified context, should be capable of mastering the decisions on supply, production, and marketing. In this framework the local institution has "a strategic role in the analysis of the current problems of farmers and the concrete solutions to provide them". This means at least to struggle against bureaucratic phenomena which have particularly sapped initiative at the agricultural level.

The CAPCS [Communal Multi-Service Agriculture Cooperative] or the APC [People's Communal Assembly] should no longer have to suffer impediments to their responsibility in staffing and support of production. This process, states the draft, which is the focus of the goals, and which is the very philosophy of the agrarian revolution, will have to be prosecuted vigorously.

Stimulate Young People

What are the main lines of effort during the Four Year Plan? In addition to effective autonomy in the management of enterprises the goals are, as we have indicated above, the involvement of the workers in the improvement of

productivity and results and particularly the credibility of the social promotion on the job and in the exercise of responsibility. The young people must therefore be stimulated, motivated and moved under the same conditions as in the other sectors, and trained for access to positions of skill and staffing so that they do not flee from agriculture or, in the best case, so that they will come to it.

Other measures advocated are: the ending of the duality of public enterprises, cooperatives, and private family operations, access of the collectives into semi-agricultural activities, into seasonal work in other sectors, permitting the CAPCS to play their role of inspiration and encouragement, expansion of small-scale water resources, intensification of the improvement of soils, protection and expansion of the forest patrimony, and establishment of pastures.

With regard to infrastructures and mechanical equipment, measures of rationalization and preservation in the utilization and renovation of the stock of equipment are advocated. The stress is of course placed on the preparation, maintenance, and adaptation of equipment to the requirements of production. The well-known complaints of the producers at the ONAMA [National Agricultural Equipment Office] seem to have found an echo among our planners.

For the sectors of agriculture, water resources, and fisheries, the planned financial packages amount to some 25 billion dinars. The actions aim at stimulating production with a more or less long term view of achieving food independence, which remains one of the strategic objectives of the Revolution.

Food needs might seem overwhelming with regard to our present production capacity: Algeria would have to produce 30 million quintals of cereals in 1984, 1.4 million quintals of dry vegetables, 900,000 forage units, 17 million quintals of truck crops (of which 7 million would be potatoes), and 12 million quintals of fruit.

Such results will be achieved if certain conditions are filled: increase of cultivated areas, improvement of yields, and assignment of new irrigated lands to truck gardens. Land improvement will affect 150,000 hectares, and intensification of cereal production a million hectares, expansion of forage crops 300,000 hectares, preparation of 300,000 hectares for cultivation, and expansion of truck crops 125,000 hectares. Therefore on the level of simple preparation for cultivation or expansion of crops, the national effort will affect 1,875,000 hectares, not counting acquisition.

With regard to stockraising various measures are contemplated for cattle raising, sheepraising, animal raising outside the steppe or on the steppe and small-scale animal husbandry (poultry raising, agriculture, 350,000 apiaries). For small-scale animal husbandry and poultry raising, it has

proved necessary to rely on peasant families. The development of cattle and sheep-raising is linked to the development of forage and grain crops.

Fisheries: State Intervention Is Decisive

The forest and the alfa grass will be totally integrated into the process of rural development, the draft indicates again. They actually play an important role above the agricultural production of the great projects and the hydro-agricultural operations. The preservation of the forest patrimony and the DRS [protections and restoration of soils] will be conducted on an equal footing. The rate of reforestation of the country will be increased (600,000 hectares will be reforested during the Five Year Plan). The initiatives of the communes, voluntary work, and national service will be encouraged. The large integrated projects will be launched in 1981.

In the field of fisheries the record is rather bitter: "the launching of the 5-year plan of fisheries is based on inefficient production equipment, whereas the potentialities of this sector are appreciable." We have often written: "The OAP [Algerian Fishing Office], despite its assets, has not been able to compete with the (agents of the fisheries), nor even trouble them to the point where their carts remain empty most of the time. As for the small producers and other minor profession--they have not been able to do anything in the face of the big sharks, due to blockages and restrictions!"

The plan provides for the doubling of production in order to reach 80,000 tons in 1990. State aid will be the determining factor in the acquisition of equipment and in encouragement of production and the forming of a cooperative sector. Infrastructures and equipments will be developed: two canning plants will be created, mobile refrigeration units, ice plants, distribution and storage centers, maintenance workshops, a shipyard, a supply network, manufacture of fishing equipment, etc.

To return to the goals and priorities of the 5-year plan in the field of water resources, it will be a question of uncovering quickly the most important deficits. These deficits, since 1971, the year of the launching of the first 4-year plan, are described as enormous for the "satisfaction of consumers, irrigation, and industrial users". In the beginning it will be necessary to exploit to the maximum the existing possibilities: to manage better, to maintain, repair, or rebuild existing installations. These remaining items to be achieved come to 11 billion dinars both on the level of the PCD [Communal Development Programs] (communal) and on the central (dams, irrigation perimeters, large aqueducts). It is estimated that three years are needed for completion.

Water; Social Needs Have Priority

Among the given facts, we can point out that hundreds have been drilled but not equipped, pumping stations have broken down, town distribution networks

have deteriorated, which causes a loss of 50 percent of the water intended for consumption. The necessity of establishing organs to manage, maintain, and repair water resources installations is underscored, whether it concerns potable water, industrial water, or agricultural water.

Hydraulic projects require a "rather long maturation". Long term plans will set the distribution of resources. The establishment of a national water resources plan covering at least 20 years, is a major action. "Drawing it up requires a complete knowledge of all the national potentialities. Studies for the mobilization of the resources and investigations to estimate demand are programmed starting this year."

The options or possible trade-offs will be decided by a water committee.

A training program has just been added to the complex of actions proposed by the draft. The priority granted to supply of potable water and to urban purification must again be stressed. In this we find one of the essential concerns of the plan, which consists of satisfying social needs.

The draft again prescribes that for the 80-84 plan, the goal of 100,000 new irrigated hectares will be reached due to three types of actions: the renovation of old perimeters, the equipping of new areas for irrigation, and the development of small and medium-scale water resources. The other concern of the plan for industrial use aims at accelerating already programmed works to supply certain industries, such as the Annaba steel plant, the Berrouaghia plant, and the SONACOME [National Mechanical Engineering Company] of Tiaret."

Since pollution is beginning to pose problems, the problem of the "conservation of water resources" is with us from now on.

Guide-plans for the harnessing and utilization of water resources will be worked out for each region which presents a certain homogeneity on the water resource level. As of this year six regions are affected by these plans: the western part of the country, the Chelif, the Midja-Sebaou region, Nanaba, Setif, and Constantine. The other regional plans will be launched at the end of the 5-year plan.

With regard to dams, 10 to 11 dams will be added to the 9 under construction in the course of the 5-year plan, at a cost of 9 billion dinars. To the 780 million cubic meters presently produced, will be added 600 million cubic meters per year.

On the training level, it has been decided to create a school of hydraulic engineers which will produce an average of 100 to 150 cadres, 3 schools for highly qualified technicians, and 5 centers for technicians of medium qualification.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION NEEDED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] If there is one sector which illustrates in a logical way the progress scored by the various spheres of economic activity as a whole, it is certain that of transportation. Actually this latter, which goes side by side with the development of all the other sectors which rely upon it, is seeing its own development and expansion grow as a function of an increasingly large demand. In Algeria, progress in all sectors added to the expansion of consumption is translated into a strong pressure in the sphere of transportation. Especially for merchandise and travelers.

Therefore, the field of transportation, which has held the particular attention of the civil authorities has seen a sure and considerable development. Nevertheless, the efforts accorded to it remain, in relation to the progress demonstrated in other fields, below capacity and the goals to be reached. This is one of the reasons why the Five-Year Plan accords a privileged position to this vital sector of our economy.

With regard to overland transportation, tomatoes transported during the past decade increased by 15 percent a year. Ship traffic grew by 63.5 percent with four times as much imports and an annual growth of 4.5 percent. With regard to travelers (overland and by air) the rate is more than 20 percent. These are the figures which give testimony to an interesting evolution, the result of work accomplished by existing public enterprises. However, "while the volume of actions undertaken may be considered very large it is no less true that the general development is today marked by a series of imbalances". Without citing them in detail, let us recall that the development of the transport sector envisaged for the past decade should have corresponded to a rational division of traffic between rail and road, parallel with the general expansion. Since it is a less expensive form of transport, rail transportation should have amounted to 30 percent of needs. But not only has railroading not achieved its goals, but it has again shown a drop in its rate of participation. "There is also idling of equipment due to defective infrastructures of maintenance which considerably reduces the efficiency of the rolling stock and gives rise to considerable cost overruns.

"By way of example, the rolling stock inventories of the SNTV [expansion unknown] and the SNTR [expansion unknown] show rates of idle equipment higher than 25 percent. There is also "an absence of coordination between economic operators and transport operators which resulted in the overequipment of the sector as a whole".

This is generally true. It is also imperative to set short-term goals: first of all to proceed on a priority basis to a deep reorganization before approving investments. By increasing the efficiency of overland transport through delimiting the field of intervention of the operators while at the same time mastering the equipment while preserving it. Finally, by forcing a programming of needs. Always over the short term, a new enterprise policy is advocated by developing the role of the railroads in the transportation of merchandise by whole trainloads, which involves massive and regular movements. Thus, for example, with regard to certain merchandise such as cement or grains which in recent years have escaped the railroads. Agreements among the main users can help in the realization of this heavy traffic which can be generalized over the short term. Furthermore, in order to eliminate the serious handicap of the railroad compared with roads, the policy of building branch lines will have to be pursued and strengthened so as to permit "door to door" transportation.

Another priority imperative is that of "improving the maintenance of the rolling stock so as to reduce the idling of and lower the break-even costs" in concern for increasing production. Regional public transport by the same token would have a complementary role due to the lack of rail links with the interior from a wilaya or a region.

With regard to transportation, an undeniable trump card remains the rendering of rapid and regular service. These conditions therefore impose a better mastery of the need for transport in the space and time of each sector of the national economy. For this reason it is imperative to install a trustworthy system of programming transportation (annual plan, multiannual plan for transportation and contractual programs). The large volume of freight furthermore makes necessary a close coordination of transport. The latter lies mainly between transport users and enterprises and among the transport enterprises themselves.

With regard to overland travelers, despite all the efforts exerted in this field demand remains unsatisfied both in quantity and in quality. "In particular, the quality of service offered by urban and suburban transportation faces enormous problems of operation." This is why it appears urgent to organize this sector to remove this type of restriction and improve the service offered through regularity of frequencies.

With regard to medium and long-term development in overland transportation, "the goals which could be set by this sector should aim at a better support of production and distribution of goods, an improvement of the conditions

and moving of men and a greater contribution to the regional balance and to the opening up of certain regions."

Rail transport should therefore be strengthened and expanded with a restructuring which would result in a new rail network capable of answering the needs of economic development and the requirements of developing the territory. "For road transport, a new and very large investment program on the order of a billion Algerian dinars which is added to the rest to be accomplished, is proposed under the heading of decentralization of road transportation of merchandise on the wilaya level."

"Shipping has seen a development brought about on the one hand by an increase in the traffic and by the efficiency of the national government in exploiting this traffic on the other hand." Before buying any more equipment, the draft plan proposes "to exercise surveillance with particular care over the optimum utilization of the major equipment already acquired and insufficiently used. With the same purpose of profitability, it will be necessary to reduce the resort to the outside for whatever operation of maintenance and repair."

"The program of acquisition of equipment proposed for the next five years will make it possible for the national merchant fleet to handle between 25 and 30 percent of Algeria's foreign trade in 1984, if all the steps toward internal improvement of management are taken".

With regard to air transport, and "under the heading of the rest to be achieved, acquisitions are planned for 1980-1981 which will carry the potential of the fleet to 54 aircraft".

With the new program, capacity would be raised to 74 aircraft in 1984 or a total increase of 48 percent." Thus, in a schematic way and very succinctly, very great efforts will have to be made in transportation. The investments which will be allocated will, to the extent of the efforts and the goals which one desires to reach over the short, medium, and long term, make it possible to satisfy the national needs in the field.

The 5-year plan proposes actually to overcome the possible delays, eliminate intersectorial disparities and develop in a general way the transportation sector so that it will regain its position as a vital economic instrument in the service of the country.

6108

CSO: 4400

BAKHTIAR: KHOMEYNI MUST BE OVERTHROWN 'FROM WITHIN'

LD211125 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19-20 Jul 80 p 2

["Exclusive" interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar by Philippe de Bausset: "Iran of the Irresponsible"]

[Text] Last night, former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar granted us an exclusive interview in his Neuilly apartment, where he was a terrorist target that morning.

Question: This morning terrorists tried to "get you." Why do they so much want to kill you?

Answer: First, let me tell you that any political struggle frequently leads to conflict between civilized people and professional killers. This is a law of nature. However, Iran is now ruled by irresponsible people. The Iranian authorities have repeatedly stated that they will send gangs of killers to assassinate me. At any rate, the French police have done everything they could to protect me, and I thank them for that. They have paid a high price. I am deeply sorry.

Question: But why did this happen now?

Answer: In fact, I now represent a much greater danger to the men in power than in the past, especially since, as a result of its many blunders and its incoherence, the present government's position is becoming weaker with every passing day.

Question: Is there any connection between the attempt on your life and the trial which has just opened in Tehran?

Answer: It is a semblance of trial, certainly not a real trial. No one has any doubts about it. You are well aware that, depending on circumstances, in present-day Iran, the significance of given events is either played down or exaggerated.

Question: Has there really been a plot to overthrow the regime?

Answer: No, of course there has been no plot. However, my compatriots are exasperated. There is no way in which they can express their views. The government has been unable to channel the people's hopes and feelings. That is why it is on the lookout for enemies, to consolidate its position both in the country and abroad. In any event, making all due allowance, a parallel can be drawn here with the notorious trials held in the USSR in 1936.

Question: What do you think of President Bani-Sadr?

Answer: He does not exist. He is nothing. Khomeyni told him one day: "You will be president, but you will follow the line indicated by me." That is all. He is a man in limbo. Khomeyni tells him what should be done. He is at the mercy of an old man's whims.

Question: In your view, why does he still leave his family in France?

Answer: He is intelligent enough to realize that his family would not be safe in Iran and that under the circumstances it is better to travel unencumbered.

Question: What is the real balance of forces in Iran?

Answer: Things are undoubtedly moving toward increasing chaos and economic catastrophe. The authorities have been reacting in an extremely violent manner against everything, always using force and nearly always using terror. The army has been ill-treated. The government needs it, among other things, for bombing cities in Kordestan. But it also fears it.

Question: In your opinion, what should be done?

Answer: A scourge now prevails in Iran. This scourge must be overthrown, eliminated from within, not from outside under any circumstances. However, the West should realize that no complaisance should be shown to Khomeyni.

Question: Does the USSR represent a direct threat to Iran?

Answer: That threat is not especially immediate. It has been latent for 300 years. However, Soviet infiltration through the elements at its disposal in our country, in fact, represents a real danger. Let me tell you, for instance, that in certain mosques in Iran there are Mullahs who were trained in the USSR.

Question: And what about the Tudeh Party?

Answer: Obviously, it is through the Tudeh Party that infiltration and penetration have been taking place. The Tudeh Party represents Moscow directly and unambiguously. The USSR is among those countries which would like to see Iran explode.

Question: What is Khomeyni's future?

Answer: Khomeyni means total chaos. The operation which he is now conducting is irreversible. The question is when exactly he will stumble over a wall.

Question: What precisely is your status in France at the moment?

Answer: It is not very clear. As you know, I left Iran secretly. On my arrival in France I handed my passport to the French authorities, which stamped it. I immediately asked the president for protection, which was given to me without delay. My visa is valid for 3 months. It is a tourist visa. However, since I travel a great deal and frequently leave France to deliver lectures in many places, it is automatically renewed every time I come back.

CSO: 4900

IRANIAN PRESS REACTIONS TO BAKHTIAR ASSASSINATION BID

LD211259 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jul 80 p 16

[Report by E.R.: "Official Silence in Tehran"]

[Text] There is still a degree of ambiguity about the responsibility of the official Iranian authorities in the failed attack on [former Iranian prime minister] Shahpur Bakhtiar. Indeed officials in Tehran are observing a stubborn silence on this subject. Ayatollah Khomeini, who is usually prompt to claim responsibility for any terrorist action, even when not responsible, told AFP that he "had ordered no commando action of this nature." Aside from one exception the newspapers are printing agency dispatches on the attack and refraining from any comment. The communist daily MARDOM is saying nothing about the incident. The other newspapers are publishing the communique issued by the guards of Islam organization claiming responsibility for the attack. However, nobody in Tehran this Saturday, 19 July, was able to identify this organization which has not hitherto made itself known.

If it is true that Mr Bakhtiar's execution was decided in Tehran, it is worth wondering why those responsible for the attempt should have made use of Palestinians when the Islamic Republic has no lack of candidates for "martyrdom." This is particularly surprising since relations between the Islamic Republic and the PLO have deteriorated constantly in the past few months.

Moreover, a spokesman for the Palestinian press agency, WAFA, in a statement to our correspondent in Beirut this Saturday morning, officially denied that Mr 'Arafat's organization was in any way implicated in the Paris attack. The spokesman added that the people arrested were "completely unknown to the Palestinian officials."

The only newspaper in Tehran to express approval of the attack on Mr Bakhtiar is JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] organ, which seems to want to exploit it for political ends. Indeed Ayatollah Beheshti's newspaper launches into a violent diatribe against France, accusing it of being the ally of the United States and Britain in the plots

hatched against the Tehran regime. JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI prints a communique issued by the Association for the Defense of Human Rights in the Middle East--an organization which is also completely unknown--which reads: "The French Government has given refuge to the fugitive Shahpur Bakhtiar and has allowed him freedom to hatch plots against Iran. It has given him every means of acting against Iran.... Would Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing not have had to assume responsibility for the deaths of millions of innocent Iranians had the coup d'etat succeeded?"

This attack on France and Britain would be in keeping with the IRP's maneuvers against President Bani-Sadr and his friends, accused of being supporters of "European imperialism."

CSO: 4900

BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD181902 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] There was a very strong reaction by the French Government after the failed attempt this morning against Shahpur Bakhtiar, the former Iranian prime minister. It must be said that the toll is heavy--two dead and two injured.

There are only three terrorists. It was thought for a moment that there were four or five, there was talk of a woman. This is not true. They are relatively young, between 20 and 30 years of age. They have passports, one Libyan, one Syrian and one Lebanese. They arrived some 3 weeks ago in France, first stop on the Cote d'Azur. Nice has been a starting point for some time for these activists. In fact, it was in Nice that they (?found) their car, a Peugeot 304. They were in Paris on 15 July; this is known because of a parking ticket. They were armed, not with grenades but with 9mm Berettas with silencers and they used them fully, first of all point blank against the policemen that were killed and then against the neighbor and, in this case, it is thought that they foolishly mistook the door; and then finally against the door of the former Iranian prime minister, they fired 14 shots. According to their passports they are Libyan, Syrian or Lebanese, but the police now know that the passports are false and they are, in fact, Palestinians. In fact, the three terrorists themselves admit it.

The criminal investigation brigade is entrusted with the inquiry but in fact the State Security Forces (DST) is working the hardest. It is even said that DST policemen had spotted the three terrorists as soon as they arrived in France 3 weeks ago but they did not imagine such a type of action. They foresaw another attack against the Iraqi Embassy.

A few weeks ago Mr Bakhtiar accused the Palestinians of interfering outrageously with the internal affairs of Iran. He repeated it just now to Yves Loiseau:

[Begin Bakhtiar recording] On the whole I reiterate what I said some time ago, but I add purely and simply that I am very, deeply sad to have been the first prime minister of Iran in the past 25 years to have supported strongly the Palestinian cause when I was in office and even to have authorized the opening of a Palestinian agency for which, at the time, I received congratulations from many Arab countries, including Iraq, Syria and others. Well then, if it is the Palestinians, they are mercenaries, betrayers or irresponsible people. It is sad but I think the Iranians do not have any longer the respect or sympathy which they used to have for these people some time ago. [end recording]

CSO: 4900

IRAN

FRENCH POLICE ARREST FIVE IN BAKHTIAR MURDER ATTEMPT

LD191735 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The five commandos who tried to kill former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar are all under lock and key. The last two, as is known, were arrested this morning and have admitted their participation in the attempt. These last two are of Palestinian origin--one of them now Syrian and the other Libyan--and they threw their guns into the Seine, from where they have been recovered by police frogmen.

A mystery remains for detectives of the criminal investigation brigade, who are still puzzled by the true identity of the leader of the group, a person named Abu Mazin, leader of the Palestinian resistance movement in Damascus. But this afternoon in the Syrian capital another man calling himself Mazin vehemently denied any involvement in the Neuilly crime. Perhaps the two have the same name? Since these five terrorists entered France from Beirut via Nice bearing false papers, it is difficult to verify their true identities.

The attack on Shahpur Bakhtiar has taken on a truly political dimension. Passing through Paris today Iranian Foreign Minister M. Qotbzadeh made a statement on television, saying that his country had nothing to do with the Neuilly attempt which, he said, was fomented by the shah's supporters. In any case yesterday's outrage at Neuilly, which resulted in the death of one policeman with another gravely wounded, has caused a wave of anger among the police. Representatives of the French Police Union went to the Interior Ministry this morning to try and secure an assurance that the five terrorists now under arrest will be tried before French courts.

CSO: 4900

ABADAN REVOLUTION COURT SENTENCES FOUR MEN TO DEATH

GF231620 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the orders of the Abadan and Khorramshahr Islamic Revolution Court, four counterrevolutionaries and lackeys of the Iraqi Ba'th Party were executed early this morning. The following is the text of the court's announcement:

The Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr was in session on 21 and 22 July 1980 to consider the cases against four counterrevolutionaries and lackeys of the Ba'thist regime. It passed the following sentences:

1. 'Ali (Divanbashari) (?was accused of) participating in the murder of martyred revolution guard Reaz (Bande-Ahmad), crossing the border into Iraq and cooperating with members of the Ba'th Party, importing arms and explosives from Iraq and distributing them to others for acts of terrorism, spying and cooperating with counterrevolutionaries such as 'Abdolhoseyn 'Eraghi, Shaker Fatanat, Saleh Shabanifar, Ali Shabanifar and Fakher (Zargani) and possessing a sidearm, 1,436 rounds of Kalashnikov ammunition and a RPG-7 rocket launcher. Considering his crimes, he was declared guilty of spreading corruption on earth and waging war against God and his messenger. He was sentenced to death.
2. Falak (Kan'ani) (?was accused of) armed rebellion against the Islamic Republic of Iran in (Hasht Key-e Bahar) during Black Wednesday 1979, participating in planting a bomb on a bridge at No Seven Station--this bomb was discovered and deactivated by revolution guards--and carrying a very powerful bomb that exploded near Bazargan Mosque and resulted in the loss of his arm. Considering these crimes, he was found guilty of corruption on earth and war against God and his messenger and was sentenced to death.
3. Mohammad (Khaledi) (?was accused of) planting bombs in the Abolhasan tank area [as heard]--one of which exploded in his hand resulting in the loss of that limb--attempting to plant a bomb in his cousin's house and carrying and storing a bomb that was discovered by revolution guards. Considering his crimes, he was found guilty of corruption on earth and waging war against God and his messenger. He was sentenced to death.

4. 'Abdollah (Sheneysher-e Bachari) (?was accused of) carrying four Soviet antitank mines containing 56 kg of TNT, possessing an Iraqi Kalashnikov and cooperating with Iraqi spies such as (Saleh Sheybanifar, 'Ali Shabanifar and 'Abdolhoseyn 'Eraghi), who are directly responsible for terrorism in the area. Considering his crimes, he was found guilty of corruption on earth and war against God and his messenger. He was sentenced to death.

The sentences were carried out in the early morning of 23 July.

CSO: 4906

SUPERVISOR OF 'PARS' NEWS AGENCY INTERVIEWED

LD281550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Kamal Kharrazi, supervisor of PARS News Agency and director general of the center for the intellectual development of youth and children, took part in an interview with our correspondent this morning. Concerning the activities which he has carried out since his appointment as the supervisor of the PARS News Agency, he said: Following the guidance of the Imam that youth and revolutionary forces should be used, we invited the members of the Islamic societies of the universities and young people who believe in the revolution to cooperate with us. After taking part in a training course in reporting and collecting news and after passing the examination, these young people will start their practical training on a contractual basis for a 3-month period. He added: We are very satisfied with the results of this work.

Concerning the purging of PARS News Agency, Kharrazi said: After my appointment, I immediately set up a purge committee, and those individuals who had cooperated with the defunct Savak as informers were expelled. He said: The elements of the defunct Savak had penetrated this organization and even up until recently they continued working. For instance, the supervisor of the secret bulletin of the news agency and the correspondent of the news agency in the Revolution Council were informers of the defunct Savak. Kharrazi added: Also by changing some of the directors of various departments and the supervisors of [the agency] in different provincial towns, many such individuals have been purged.

In reply to the question, what are your future programs for the expansion of PARS News Agency? Kharrazi said: We have many programs and projects to be implemented. In particular, we decided that by implementing these projects we can change the PARS News Agency into a popular [Mardomi] organization. He added: The implementation of these projects and the approval of the regulations which we have in mind will clarify the policies of PARS News Agency in its relation with the political parties and organizations. Kharrazi added: During the next 3 months, by establishing bureaus outside the country, especially in Muslim countries, we shall have the opportunity to transmit accurate and correct news from the Muslim countries; as well as to transmit to those countries accurate reports concerning the Islamic Revolution of Iran. In this way we will no longer be in need of [word indistinct] sources which are at the moment our only sources of information and which mostly distort the news.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE ARMY APPROVED

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] After five months work and investigation on matters pertaining to the army, a plan for its reorganization was presented and approved in a session attended by all the pertinent officials and the office of the president of the republic. On this same occasion, Brigadier General Shadmehr, chief of the joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said in a conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter, while alluding to the history of the Iranian army's connections with foreigners: "After the victory of the revolution, and the emergence of beliefs, the army realistically, relying on the commission which the constitutions consigns to it, planned to reorganize itself. With this in mind, commissions were formed in the joint staff five months ago in order to respond to the aims which must be crystallized in the character of the army's new organization. These aims include:

1. Severing ties as soon as possible with foreign countries and concentrating on the existing skills for self-sufficiency.
2. Eliminating existing discrimination.
3. Converting the present environment to a university environment which, by way of those skills, could grow, and so that exceptional individuals who have the competence can settle all the sooner into jobs and positions.
4. Establishing desirable humane relations with society outside of the army.
5. If financially possible, the army personnel should work for general progress in the service of the people."

Brigadier General Shadmehr, in reference to some of the approved articles of the new army organization said: "The army of the Islamic republic, with respect to the ratified constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is based on the following articles:

"The protection of independence and the integrity of the land and the order of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the preservation of the chain of command

and command functions; pursuant to principle No 110 of the constitution, the formation of units which, while carrying out combat duty, will give assistance to the people in matters of helping in construction and production in complete observance of the Islamic scales of justice; the formation of construction units whereby army personnel would alternately serve in rebuilding and improvement.

"The army has been accorded the function of teaching the people in accordance with the wishes of the leadership of the revolution. The army would become the primary shield, and the nation as well, by absorbing previous lessons, would be responsible for the next lines of the country's defense vis a vis the transgressions of the enemy.

"The scale of expertise and combat readiness of the entire nation would rise to such a degree that the army might reduce its consumption of the military talents and the budget."

The chief of the army's joint staff added: "Our belief is that the basic principle of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be in conformity with the cultural, social, political and economic standards of our society, on the basis of Islamic precepts. It is in this way that the army can be the reflection of the desires of the people of Iran. The fundamental special quality of these basic principles is its being scholarly, inspired by the fruitful school of Islam, in search of raising the scholarly banner of the nation which will encompass the army personnel."

Brigadier General Shadmehr added: "The army's principle mission is to grant exactness to the beliefs of the people regarding the nation of Iran and to create the terms which would foster in this society the preservation of the Islamic republican system as well as freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the country. In the formation and equipping of the country's defense forces, the concentration is on the fact that faith and the primary education would be the foundation and the principle.

"Therefore, the Iranian army will be formed in conformity with the lofty goal, and not only in protecting and the guarding of the frontiers. Rather, it will be responsible for the burden of the scholarly mission, i.e., jihad on the road to God, and combat on the road to extending the sovereignty of His law in the world."

9614

CSO: 4806

PROSECUTOR CALLS FOR END TO OCCUPATIONS OF OFFICES

LD261134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS News Agency the state prosecutor general's office has issued a statement in connection with [word indistinct] and occupation of some offices, newspaper offices and offices of different groups, as follows:

In His Exalted name, struggling Muslim brothers and sisters. During the past few days various people have gone to offices of different groups and some newspapers and even some government departments and have occupied them under the impression that this is a revolutionary action. Considering the fact that under the Islamic system and the rule of law any action should be taken through responsible officials and according to the laws governing society, this kind of action contravenes not only existing regulations, disturbs judicial security and weakens government organizations, but also contravenes the text of the constitution, the interests of the country and the orders of the Holy Koran. This kind of action is certainly [words indistinct] and the sort of issue under the cover of which the counterrevolution hatches its doomed conspiracies and plots. Obviously, in a country where the judiciary and executive branches and the Majlis are approved and supported by the Imam and the nation, this kind of action would amount to nothing but anarchy. Therefore it is necessary that all the Muslim and committed persons who embark upon such action assuming that it is their revolutionary and Islamic duty should refrain from doing so, and if persons continue to commit such acts they will be prosecuted under the law.

Finally, all the premises occupied in the ways mentioned above must be vacated as soon as possible and handed over to the office of the state prosecutor general or the office of the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution or the Central Committee so that they can be dealt with according to the law. And peace and God's benediction be upon you.

[Signed] Seyyed Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili.

CSO: 4906

THEOLOGICAL CONFERENCES HELD IN THREE CITIES

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 17 Jun 80 p 12

[Article: "The Congress Is Slated To Be Opened With Message From Imam Khomeyni. It Will Be Held in Tehran for 5 Days, in the Theological Center of Qom for 2 Days and in Mashhad for 1 Day"]

[Text] On the eve of the millenium of the compilation of Nahjolbalagheh [Style of Eloquence], a "Millenial Congress of Nahjolbalagheh" will be held in Iran for the first time in the era of the blossoming of the Islamic Revolution. It is to be attended by Iranian and foreign scholars and academics. The congress aims at deepening awareness of and knowledge about the holy book which is a guide to the pure and unblemished people, the book which was the teacher of the disciples of 'Ali's school of thinking and of the treaders (followers) of the world of Shiism.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the organizing members of the congress, held last Sunday evening, the member of the congress: Ayatollah Mohyeddin Anvari, Hojjatoleslam Mohammad Emami Kashani, Hojjatoleslam Seyed Jamaledin Dinparvar, Hojjatoleslam Seyyed Hadi Khosrowshahi, Mohammad Reza Hakimi and Abdolhoseyn Mo'ezzi, described the manner of organizing the congress in an interview with BAMDAD at the office of the Nahjolbalagheh Foundation and answered our questions.

A committee member said that the purpose of the compilation of Nahjolbalagheh was other than publicizing the words and messages of Imam 'Ali, peace be upon him. The Imam had already made his statements and sent his missives and messages. Later on these statements were compiled from various scattered printed sources by the late Seyyed Razi, a scholar who had researched the pithy statements of the Imam and endeavored to gather his words. Seyyed Razi drew on his amply stacked library of over 80,000 volumes of manuscripts to complete his research on Nahjolbalagheh. Unfortunately, his library was burned down during an attack on Baghdad. In compiling the Nahjolbalagheh, Seyyed Razi used the method of the eloquence, and he divided this sacred book into three sections of Letters, Orations and Aphorisms.

It is unfortunate that not enough research has been carried out in our society about this book. The organizers of the congress have, therefore, decided to gather in this congress the masters and researchers from Iran and some Islamic countries who have already conducted some research on this subject and to discuss with them and to scrutinize the details of the contents of Nahjolbalagheh.

Asked about the form and nature of the congress, the organizers said in the process of organizing the congress every effort had been made to distance it from the conventional shape of similar congresses where a number of well-known international forces usually assemble. Of course, the organizers originally intended to invite to this congress a few famous European and American scholars through the ministries of National Guidance and of Foreign Affairs. But later on the organizers of the congress decided to extend invitations only to those scholars who, while being Moslems and devout, are also well-versed on Nahjolbalagheh. They, therefore, abandoned the idea of inviting European and American personalities. Instead they have invited such Moslem scholars as Lebanon's Dr Sobhi Saleh, Egypt's Muhammad Abudfazi Ibrahim, India's Entiaz 'Ali Khan, Germany's Dr Flatouri, Canada's Professor Hamed Elgar, Turkey's Professor Golparengi and Lebanon's Dr George Jordan Bulos Salameh, who have researched and authored works on Nahjolbalagheh. Thus, the composition and nature of the congress will be completely Islamic and people-oriented.

In reply to a question about the date and duration of the congress, it was said that the congress would last for 10 days, from 20 to 30 Shahrivar [11-17 September]; and it would take place in Tehran, Qom and Mashhad. The first 5 days of the congress will be held at the Tehran University in the mornings and at five different mosques in the evenings. On the 6th and 7th days, the congress shall convene at the Theological Center of Qom. On the closing day of the congress, the participants will meet at the Faculty of Letters in Mashhad and in the afternoon of the same day it will meet in Imam Khomeyni Mosque.

The Iranian scholars credited with works of research on Nahjolbalagheh shall attend all these meetings in addition to their counterparts from other countries and shall publish the facts about Nahjolbalagheh for public information.

It was asked which sources were directly involved in the organization and holding of the congress and which agencies cooperated in its preparation. It was replied that the congress was principally organized by Nahjolbalagheh Foundation and that the Imam's Publicity Office in Tehran, the Society of the Militant Clergy and the Imam's representative at the Ministry of National Guidance would assist the foundation in the convening of the congress. It was hoped that the congress would be opened with a message from the Imam and with the presence of government officials and Iranian and foreign participants, after which the congress could embark on its deliberative and scholarly work.

Asked about expectations of the outcome of the congress at its conclusion, the organizers said that although studies had already been carried out on the Islamic texts of Nahjolbalagheh, the young generation, in particular, could not satisfy its keen interest in this field by sufficing to but a few translations in the absence of major original endeavors. It was, therefore, hoped that further benefit could be elicited from the rich and recondite contents of this book and that it could be put at the disposal of the public. For instance, there are in Nahjolbalagheh many remarks about Jihad (crusade) which have been recorded in separate sections. It was necessary to conduct a general research on the proper manner of utilizing its principles. The organizers of the congress said that they had thus far managed to index the entire text of Nahjolbalagheh with the help of Iranian professors and researchers. There are presently about 5,000 index cards on various areas such as economics, mutual rights, humanity, resurrection, theism, social issues, literature, cultural affairs and philosophy.

Asked why no attempt had been made to carry out studies on Nahjolbalagheh despite its importance, the organizers said that research on Nahjolbalagheh had in fact started in Tehran and Qom as early as 1355 [1976-77] in the light of the direction provided by the martyred scholar Motahhari. Now that the revolution has been victorious it is vital for our society to promote and expand activities in this field, specially at a time when we were at the threshold of a cultural revolution.

Asked whether contradictions had been noticed between the teachings of Koran and the contents of Nahjolbalagheh, the organizers emphasized that there were no contradictions and that Nahjolbalagheh in fact appeared to have been inspired by the Holy Koran, a fact affirmed by a friend of Dr Seyyed Javad Mostafavi's in his doctoral dissertation on this subject. According to the conclusions of his research, the prophet 'Ali was always inspired by the Koran.

The organizers were asked the reasons for the hindrances encountered by the Shiite Moslems in applying the Islamic code despite the existence of Nahjolbalagheh which was a complete "law book" next to Koran itself.

They replied that there were undoubtedly certain competent and authoritative persons who used documents and texts to infer judgments which would be implemented in accordance with the said documents. Once implemented properly, there would obviously be no problems.

TEHRAN PLANS TO RATION WATER

Tehran JOMIURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 12 Jun 60 p 12

[Article by correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY: "If There Is a Lack of Economizing, Particularly by the Residents of the City's North: Tehran's Water Will Be Rationed; Right Now, Tehran's Daily Consumption of Water is 25 percent More Than During the Same Month Last Year"]

[Text] Engineer Kashani, acting director of the Tehran Regional Water Authority, said: "In order to prevent the criminal activities of persons who, without legal ground, have infringed on the municipal utilities, a bill has been drawn up whereby their action would be investigated by the revolutionary court." The acting director of the Tehran Water Authority added in his remarks: "The water problem, like many municipal problems, must first be worked out by means of a program, because the amount of water is limited, and it cannot be produced, either. In the past, when we wanted to provide a district with water, we would give 24 months notice. We would prepare the storage facility and lay the pipes. Then, the citizens could request the extension of service. But now, unfortunately, elements heedless of this procedure breach the pipes and use the water from the water pipe network without authorization. Now, with the passage of a new law approved by the revolutionary council, their action will be investigated as soon as possible." Kashani continued: "In the present conditions, we are procuring Tehran's drinking water, which exceeds 31 million cubic meters of water monthly, from the Latiyan Dam, the Karaj Dam, and a number of wells together with three water purification plants. That is to say, Tehran's daily consumption right now is 25 percent more than during the corresponding month last year, and has passed the mark of 1.3 million cubic meters. At the same time last year, around one million cubic meters of drinking water reached the populace. Thus, if we want to give an affirmative answer to everyone's requisition, we have to transport more water from the dams to Tehran. That means water purification plants would have to be expanded, and water which is consumed by agriculture and allotted to Varamin and Karaj would be consumed in making Tehran's drinking water. This action will cause paralysis of agriculture of Varamin and Karaj." The acting director of the Tehran Water Authority stated in conclusion: "In the northern part of the city, the average fixed capacity of the reservoirs, the pipes and the pumps by which the water is conveyed is limited. Therefore, with the warming up of the weather and the increase in the consumption of water, problems have arisen in the district whereby the only way to prevent the cut-off of water is if the consumers in the city's north economize more in their consumption of water. If not, then I must announce that in the very near future, we will have no alternative but to ration the water."

BRIEFS

BAKHTIAR ASSAILANTS--The five terrorists who tried to kill Shahpur Bakhtiar have now admitted that they came to Paris on the orders of the Iranian authorities to kill the former prime minister of the shah. They have also made it clear that they were paid to do this. The terrorists--one Iranian, two Lebanese and two Palestinians--all fanatics of the Islamic cause, came to France by different routes. Some landed at Nice airport on 3 July and then rented a Peugeot 305 to drive to Paris. The others flew directly to Paris. [Text] [LD200930 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 20 Jul 80]

FRENCH POLICY CONDONED--Tehran is getting angry 24 hours after the attempt which nearly cost the former Iranian prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiar, his life. As I was telling you this morning, the newspaper of the Islamic revolution has accused French police of torturing the terrorists arrested yesterday in Paris. Now, the Association for the Defense of Human Rights in the Middle East has accused France of disregarding the rights of the peoples. The association adds that Paris granted refuge to the fugitive Shahpur Bakhtiar, to whom the French Government gives all the means to act. France detests the Islamic Republic and plots against it, the pro-communist movement states. Most of the attacks leveled at France are coming today from the official organ of the Islamic Party which completely controls the Iranian parliament. [Text] [LD191438 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 19 Jul 80]

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT REACTION--It is worth examining how the attempt against Shahpur Bakhtiar is seen in Iran. The presidency of the republic has not yet published any reaction. However, the press, which I remind you is censored, comments extensively on the operation. (Jean-Jacques Casault) of AFP in Tehran, have you read the papers this morning? [(Casault)--live] The (UNITY) daily publishes a leading article, and the paper of the Islamic Republican Party is indeed the most violent of all the papers. The rest report about the Paris attempt only through agency reports under huge headlines. The Paris correspondent of the religious daily utters accusations: French police intervened with brutality and, quoting well-informed sources, the arrested guards of the Islamic revolution were tortured so that they would betray their network and reveal the secrets of the mission. The Association for the Defense of Rights in the Middle East lectures on humanitarian behavior, draws the attention

of the forces of freedom in the world to the tortures suffered by the commandos and demands from the French Government a public trial for them so that they can defend themselves freely in front of world public opinion. Marked until now by a mutual tolerance, the relations between France and Iran seem to show today, for the first time since the revolution, certain marks of deterioration which augur ill for the future. [Text] [LD191240 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 1 Jul 80]

QOTBAZADEH CANCELS NICARAGUAN VISIT--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has decided to cancel his visit to Nicaragua to attend the ceremony marking the first anniversary of the fall of the Somoza regime. Mr Qotbzadeh, who was supposed to make a mere technical stopover in Paris, was received yesterday at Orly Airport by Gabriel Robin, the director of political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Although no details have been given by the French side on the contents of the meeting between Mr Qotbzadeh and Mr Robin, observers believe that Mr Robin drew the attention of the Iranian foreign minister to the serious dangers of turning French territory into a venue for settling disputes between supporters and enemies of the new Iranian regime. [Text] [LD191300 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 Jul 80]

MOJAHEDIN SPIES DISCOVERED--The public relations office of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued the following statement in connection with the arrest of two spies: In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful, and among you there are spies, and God is aware of the oppressors--the Holy Koran. Some time ago, one of the classified documents of the guards corps was published by the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, Fed'i-e Khalq guerrillas and Peykar organization. Following this incident, our brothers embarked upon a vast investigation to identify the spy agent or agents, and by the grace of God who will support us forever, they found out that the said document was stolen by a person named (Mohammad Parsian) from the corps. After a further investigation it was made clear that the above-mentioned person had regular contacts with (Abdolmajid Mahdavi) who was the person responsible for gathering intelligence in the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization. Brother guards exercised awareness and scrutiny in arrested them together with the necessary evidence. The above-mentioned persons confessed to all the issues at the primary sessions of interrogation. Should it not be asked how the documents stolen by the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization surfaced in the Feda'i -e Khalq Organization and Peykar Organization? Is it not true that the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization is a cover for the

operations of all counterrevolutionary forces? Is stealing the documents belonging to the corps and handing them to American and Russian organizations not direct subservience to East and West? Judgment is left to the Muslim and diligent nation. [Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. [Text] [LD261213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 80]

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY PURGES--Tehran University director Dr Hasan 'Arefi took part in a discussion with KEYHAN's university correspondent and explained his view on the cultural revolution. He referred to the purge in Tehran University as follows: "After coming to post, my most important task was the supervision and relentless pursuit of the purge in the university's sacred precincts, since those who have taken money belonging to the underprivileged and are enjoying themselves outside the country are of no use to this community and this environment, and must be purged." As regards the methods by which the purge would be carried out and the fact that the cultural revolution had created the fear that others might also be purged, Dr 'Arefi said: "Anyone in the mainstream of the Islamic revolution will certainly not be purged, but anyone moving in the opposite direction to the Islamic Republic will be purged even if he is a Muslim. The popular aim here is to think for oneself and to be in the mainstream of the Islamic revolution, and those who fit into this category need not panic or be afraid, whether they belong to a religious minority or subscribe to other ideas." Dr 'Arefi said: "Up to now, over 600 of the professors, students and university employees have been purged, and this will continue. The purge commission receives a large quantity of documentary evidence each day, and we are engaged in reviewing this. Although I have received numerous threats, I want to say that I have issued my own burial certificate already, and that I have no fear of these threats." [Excerpts] [LD241403 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Jul 80 p 3]

ENEMY MERCENARIES--The following statement was issued by the public relations office of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, Muslim people of Tehran, you are aware that the discovery and neutralization of the American and Israeli coup d'etat plot by the revolutionary and Muslim forces has struck a terrible blow at international imperialism and its affiliated servants. The mercenary servants of the aliens are trying to make up for the defeat of their masters. Disguised as various leftist and rightist groups, they are trying to spread different rumors around the city and do things that might attract crowds and then create a situation leading to clashes among the people. In this way they will then try to spread rumors that no minorities exist in Tehran. [sentence as heard] We call upon all our Muslim brothers and sisters to report such actions and gatherings to the revolution guards corps, revolution committees and other revolutionary and security forces immediately. Your brother guards are certain that they will once again foil such ridiculous conspiracies by the mercenaries with the full cooperation of you, the Muslim people. [Text] [LD272048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1950 GMT 27 Jul 80]

'PARS' EMPLOYEES PURGED--Following the establishment of a purging committee at the PARS News Agency, 17 more names of the staff of this organization were announced today. These people have been in contact with the defunct Savak. According to the same report, five staff members of this organization had been members of Savak and 12 others (?cooperated) with the defunct Savak. [Text] [LD272030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 80]

PORT EMPLOYEES PURGED--According to the central news unit, the purging committee of the Port and Shipping Organization today issued a statement announcing that 14 more employees of this organization have been purged for being in contact with the defunct Savak. [Text] [LD272030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 80]

IRAQI MERCENARY EXECUTED--According to the central news unit, on the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr, one of the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist government was executed by firing squad this afternoon. The text of the statement of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr is as follows: The Ba'th Party has once again been (?cursed) by God; and in its struggle to save itself, it has started committing the most criminal acts. These crimes are committed sometimes in Kordestan and other times in Khuzestan, hoping to divert the Islamic revolution of the nation of Iran from its path. What a futile dream. Once again another of the hireling spies of the mercenary Ba'th Party of Iraq, Samir Bari, son of 'Ali, was arrested by the hands of Islamic justice to receive his just desert. The above-named person was one of the brightest members of the Iraqi Ba'th Party Student Union, who had passed various courses in using arms. He was working under direct supervision of the head of the said union. He arrived in Iran disguised as a deportee and was a volunteer to go to Abadan for espionage. The above person clearly confessed to his crimes, and this was also confirmed from some recorded tapes which were found in his possession. He was condemned to death on 27 July on charges of being corrupt on earth and waging war against God. The sentence was carried out at 1742 this afternoon. [Text] [LD271920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 80]

TRIAL OF PLOTTERS--According to the central news unit, the public relations of the office of the prosecutor general of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following announcement: The trial of another group involved in the coup d'etat plot began at the Islamic Revolution Court in the capital today. The accused people are: Daryush Jalali, son of Yusuf; Hormoz Zamanpur, son of Kakavand; (Nezhad) Yahya, son of Qorban-'ali; Nurollah Najaf-Nezhad, son of 'Ali; Seyfollah Sanjari-pur, son of Hoseyn; Mohammad Mamudi, son of Nur-Mohammad, and Mohammad (Sohre'i) Fard, son of 'Abdol-'Ali. [Text] [LD271822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 27 Jul 80]

SHAHR BORDERS CALM--According to reports received by Kermanshah news unit, the border regions of Qasr-e Shirin and Naft Shahr enjoyed relative calm over the past 24 hours. An informed source in Qasr-e Shirin Islamic Revolution Guards Corps told the correspondent of the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kermanshah Center, that from 2230 last night Iraqi mercenaries attacked the [word indistinct] post, in the Qasr-e Shirin region for 3 hours. The alertness and strong resistance by the Iranian Security Forces forced the enemy to retreat. The Iranian forces suffered no casualties during this clash. There is no information on possible casualties among the Iraqi mercenaries. [Text] [LD271240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Jul 80]

COUP PLOTTERS TRIALS--According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the State Central Prosecutor General has announced that the trials of six plotters [involved in the recent coup attempt] began at 1000 today. The names of the six are as follows: (Mohammad 'Ali Farzam), son of Mohammad Ebrahim; (Hasan Salim-Pourchali), son of Gazanfar; (Mustafa Hejazi, son of Seyyed 'Abbas; (Mohammad Resul Abrishami, son of 'Ali Mohammad; (Firuz Azaryar), son of Shamsollah, and Husyn Maleki), son of Hasan. These persons are being tried on charges of [word indistinct] and participating in the recent coup and rising up against the Islamic Republic of Iran and [word indistinct] the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the same report, the court trying them has entered into consultations, and the verdicts will be announced later. [Text] [LD262038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 80]

FARS OFFICIAL SCORES INSTIGATIONS--In an interview with reporters, the Fars governor-general has stated his views on various provincial problems. Speaking about the tribes, Fars Governor-General Habibi said: Basically, the government's policy toward the tribes is purely fraternal coupled with good will. The government does not intend to wage war against the tribes or crush them and considers them as one of the nation's most noble strata. They are not to be regarded in the same light as those who block gorges and attempt to kidnap people. The governor-general gave his assurance that the tribes themselves can punish these individuals. Continuing his remarks, the Fars governor-general said: The government will not remain silent while instigations occur in tribal areas. The Fars governor-general then went on to answer reporters' questions on offenses committed by former governors-general during the revolution, the operations of the Islamic Revolution Court and Revolution Guards Corps, attacks against (?parties) and the distribution and sale of (?oil) in the provinces. On purging and invigorating Fars organizations, he said: It has been decided that delegations from our city should carry out their duties in provincial centers and under the supervision of the governors-general. [Text] [CF261615 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Jul 80]

PAKISTANI ECONOMIC DELEGATION--An economic delegation of the Pakistani private sector, including seven firm directors and industrialists, has arrived in Iran with the aim of exporting high quality industrial products, machinery and medical equipment. During its 5-day stay in Tehran, the delegation will meet officials from the ministries of commerce, mines and industries and also with the directors of private Iranian companies. [Text] [LD152100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 80]

OIL WORKERS SOCIETY CLOSED--The following announcement was published today by the Ahvaz Islamic revolution prosecutor in conjunction with the closing of the Ahvaz Oil Workers Islamic Society: Director of the NIOC oil districts, since the Islamic society of Ahvaz oil workers has been responsible--despite its recent announcements--for meddling in management affairs and other irresponsible actions resulting in inefficiency and reduced production in the oil industry--nearly cutting the country's lifeline--and is also guilty of cooperating with counterrevolutionary groups and known elements, the closure of this society is announced. Any reelection will require the permission and supervision of this office. Any meetings arranged by this or affiliated societies under any circumstances are banned. All offenders will be prosecuted. All offices responsible for protecting the oil industry must report any breach of this order to the court by going through official channels. At that time the necessary measures will be taken. [Signed] Sadeqi, Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Prosecutor. [Text] [GF261630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Jul 80]

MILITARY USES SHIRAZ AIRSTRIP--According to an announcement issued by the regional operations headquarters of the 7th Shiraz Fighter Base, two F-14s of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force will use Shiraz airport as a secondary landing strip at about 2000 today and tomorrow. [Text] [GF261550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Jul 80]

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES WARNED--The following announcement has been issued by the Dazful Revolution Court: In the name of the Almighty. O Messenger, tell those who will not believe to do what they can since we will act, too, and wait as we are waiting. [Koranic verse] The Iranian revolution is going to break the strongholds of dualism in all corners of the world and rebuild the Islamic city of virtue on the remains of idolatry. Our free and Muslim people will never permit the counterrevolutionaries to spread the veil of East-West imperialism over Iran. They will cleanse the earth of all persons scheming, for whatever reason, against the Islamic Republic of Iran. We issue this ultimatum to the scum of the monarchical regime who are operating through bankrupt groups, are trying to stop the Islamic revolution from continuing and are responsible for creating disturbances and killing our brothers in Andimeshki: Any scheme will be killed in the womb. We warn you that any plots, attempts to disrupt public order and anti-Islamic slogans will be considered as

opposition to the Islamic Government. With the help of God and reliance on the support of the people these actions will be dealt with immediately. [Signed] The Desful Islamic Revolution Court. [Text] [GF261415 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Jul 80]

KHUZESTAN GENDARMES DISCOVER WEAPONS--During the past month, 12 guns, 800 rounds of ammunition, 5 rounds of plastic explosives and a bayonet for a J-3 gun have been discovered by Khuzestan gendarmes. According to the report the Khuzestan gendarmerie issued to PARS News Agency in Ahvaz, among the weapons discovered are a berma, handguns, a hunting rifle and a shotgun. According to the same report, in the first 4 months of the current year gendarmes discovered 26 combat weapons and 21 hunting weapons together with 1,181 rounds of ammunition for combat weapons, 346 rounds of ammunition for hunting weapons and 7 boxes of TNT bombs. [Text] [GF261430 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Jul 80]

BUYING, SELLING GOODS MONITORED--According to a PARS News Agency dispatch, Tehran's guild affairs court and public prosecutor's office in a statement announced regulations for the buying and selling of goods. The statement says in part: Now that --r Muslim nation is locked in a war with the criminal United States and is being subjected to an economic blockade by that arch-satan and its allies, certain subservient domestic agents are making plans including sabotaging production and distribution and contributing to inflation and high prices, to undermine the will of this martyr-rearing nation. The duty of those following the path of the Imam is very grave. We must strive to carry out our tasks in the revolutionary society to the best of our abilities; everyone should do his utmost to carry out the responsibility which we have undertaken. Another part of this statement reads: the guild affairs court and the public prosecutor's office have carried out a reorganization and set up an inspectorate made up of ardent revolutionary young people who will carry cards bearing the coat of arms of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It will act decisively on the judgments of the guild affairs court and mete out punishment to opportunists and profiteers, hoarders and people who overcharge. And towards this end it will strive, with the succour of God Almighty and with the cooperation of you esteemed fellow citizens, to make up for the shortcomings of the past. [Text] [LD260534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Jul 80]

URUMIYEH VILLAGE ARRESTS--According to a report by PARS News Agency, the public relations [spokesman] of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh announced: due to the efforts of the members of the corps, 13 armed assailants who had attacked Band village in Urumiyeh last Friday have been arrested. During these clashes a number of the Islamic revolution guards of Urumiyeh were martyred and 21 counterrevolutionaries were killed. Also 13 of the assailants were wounded. [Text] [LD251020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jul 80]

CLASHES AT QAMSHUR--According to the report of PARS News Agency, at 2000 last night clashes started in the border region of Qamshur between the counterrevolutionary elements and the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'athists on the one hand and the Islamic Revolution Guards and the Muslim Kurdish Peshmarga on the other. The Islamic Revolution Guards and the Muslim Kurdish Peshmarga bravely repulsed the attacks of the assailants and forced them to withdraw. According to the same report, yesterday a mine which had been planted by the counterrevolutionary elements on the road (Sherviyeh) [presumably in Kordestan] was discovered and neutralized by the guards. [Text] [LD251026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jul 80]

OIL MINISTRY EMPLOYEES DISMISSED--According to a report by the PARS News Agency, the Ministry of Oil today issued the following announcement: Following the announcement of 17 July, the investigating committee of this ministry, after studying the files of 76 staff members, dismissed them on the charge of collaboration with the disbanded Savak and also dismissed 21 on the charge of [word indistinct] and not working sufficiently. [Text] [LD231231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80]

KHOMEYNI ON STAMP DISAPPROVED--The following announcement was issued today by the office of Imam Khomeyni: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Since it has been ordered that stamps should be printed with the likeness of the Imam, and since at the Islamic Consultative Assembly it has been suggested that bank notes be printed with Imam's portrait, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, while grateful for their kindness, ordered us to announce that the printing of his likeness on stamps and bank notes should be avoided. The Imam suggests that stamps and bank notes should be published with illustrations of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and that the motivating role of the people in this great movement should not be ignored. It is desirable that the Majlis scrutinize the design of bank notes and stamps lest, God forbid, any deviation occur. [Signed] The Office of Imam Khomeyni, July, 1980. [Text] [LD231220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80]

HELICOPTER FROM TURKEY--According to the Central News Bureau, two helicopter pilots will depart for Turkey today to return the helicopter which had been flown to Turkey by the two traitorous Iranian pilots. This was decided during last night's meeting between the Turkish delegation, the governor general of West Azarbayjan and local officials. At the meeting the governor-general of West Azarbayjan said, that it was beyond his authority to discuss the extradition of the two traitorous fugitive Iranian pilots and that higher officials of the country must make a decision about the matter. [Text] [LD231248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80]

ABADAN PETROCHEMICAL OUTPUT--The manager of the Abadan Petrochemical Complex in an interview with PARS News Agency today stated that production of raw materials at the Abadan Petrochemical Complex during the first quarter of

this year dropped by 20 percent compared to the corresponding quarter last year due to electricity fluctuations. He added that the difficulty facing functioning of the Abadan complex is power cuts and fluctuations, since every 30 minutes of power cuts requires 12 hours of continuous work in order for various plants of this complex to return to normal functioning. Following the interview he stated: Telegrams have been sent to the president's office, the energy minister and the oil minister in this connection. The Abadan Petrochemical Complex manager also reminded us that one factor that has caused a reduction in chemical production is the lack of spare parts. [Text] [LD222119 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Jul 80]

JUDICIAL POWERS TRANSFERRED--According to a report by the PARS News Agency, a statement was issued today by the office of the Supreme Council of the [word indistinct] judges of Qom Seminary. Part of the statement says that the judges and the public prosecutors of the Islamic revolution courts and public prosecutors' offices, and the entire beloved nation of Iran are hereby informed that, now that the esteemed members of the Supreme Judicial Council have been elected and, according to Section 157 of the Constitution, are in charge of the administration and procedures of the judicial affairs of the country, the Supreme Council of the Judges of Qom Seminary, which in the past 4 months has had to exercise the responsibility of appointing the esteemed judges of the revolution courts and of dealing with the affairs of courts and public prosecutors' offices for the purpose of enhancing the enforcement of the religious codes, and has offered services in this connection as much as possible, now has pleasure in announcing the [word indistinct] of the responsibility of the Supreme Judicial Council, the revolution courts and public prosecutors' offices, and regards its responsibility in this connection as terminated. It is hoped that this council will succeed in introducing procedures and motivating all the courts and public prosecutors' offices throughout the country, according to the religious codes and the standards of Islamic justice and in accordance with the dignity of the system of the Islamic Republic, and that it will grant everybody judicial security and expand justice for the entire nation, in all social aspects. We ask Almighty God to make the esteemed members of the Supreme Judicial Council more successful. Peace be upon him who follows guidance. [Text] [LD211552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80]

UNITY AMONG EXPATRIATES STRESSED--According to our correspondent's report from Dubai the glorious Friday prayers were held today at the Iranian consulate in Dubai. Saqat Ol-Islam Seyyed 'Ali Qazi led the prayers, attended by a large group of Iranians residing in Dubai. [passage omitted on Qazi's speech during prayers appealing for unity] The next speaker at the Friday prayers in Dubai today was Mr Jamal-Zadeh, the Iranian consul general in Dubai, who during his speech referred to the region's development and appealed to everyone for unity. He said that the era of satan is over and that the standards of the past are being thrown into

the dustbin of history. Brothers and sisters, the consulate is your home and we are your servants. The Iranian consul general in Dubai then referred to the actions of the counterrevolution in placing a bomb which exploded in the postal section of the National Iranian Bank in Dubai, although, thanks to God, there was no damage. He said that the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran should know that we are ready for martyrdom and that these bombs do not frighten us, and basically martyrdom is the philosophy of our school. The glorious Friday prayers in Dubai concluded with the participants chanting God is great, Khomeyni is the leader. [Text] [LD181809 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80]

BANI-SADR MEETS COMMANDER--This afternoon, Moteza Reza'i, the new commander of the guards corps, met and conferred with President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to the PARS News Agency correspondent, Hojjat Ol-Islam Fazlollah Mahallati, the Imam's representative in the guards corps, and Hojjat Ol-Islam Seyyed Hoseyn Khomeyni were present at this meeting, and problems regarding the corps were discussed. [Text] [LD201648 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80]

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION REDUCTION URGED--Dear listeners, we invite you to listen to few messages from the Energy Ministry regarding power cuts. From this moment and until further notice reduce the consumption of electricity immediately to a minimum. Because of a shortfall in the generation of electricity from this moment reduce your unnecessary power consumption for 2 hours. Otherwise the Energy Ministry will have no choice but to introduce power cuts. Between 2000 and 2300 reduce power consumption and avoid using appliances such as irons, dishwashers, washing machines, refrigerators and freezers. From tonight until further notice from 2000 to 2300 disconnect your refrigerators and freezers, thus saving power. It is obvious that for this period stored food will not be affected. [Text] [LD191710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1620 GMT 19 Jul 80]

AHVAZ PLO ACCEPTS VOLUNTEERS--The PLO office in Ahvaz has made the following announcement: All sisters and brothers in Khuzestan who would like to join the ranks of the Palestinian brothers in their revolution and fight to free Jerusalem can register at the office in Palestine Avenue from 0800 to 1200 and 1600 to 2000. [Text] [GF191320 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 19 Jul 80]

CHOLERA DEATHS--According to a Central News Bureau report, a Ministry of Health and Welfare spokesman today announced: From 21 March to the present, 17,314 persons suffering from gastroenteritis have been hospitalized throughout the country. Of this number 34 persons were found to be suffering from the disease eltor [a form of cholera], three of whom died. The Health and Welfare Ministry advised the dear compatriots to observe hygiene and to avoid untreated drinking water and vegetables and to wash their hands with soap and water after going to the lavatory. [Text] [LD191222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jul 80]

PIGEONS THREATEN AIRCRAFT--Please pay attention to an announcement by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran: For a long time, some of the honorable compatriots, due to their lack of knowledge concerning the danger posed by birds flying in the path of airplanes have engaged in keeping and flying domestic pigeons. Bearing in mind the danger that they pose, and bearing in mind the sensitive position of the country at the present time when the crashing of planes may lead to the death of many people and may give rise to great (?tension), we wish to draw your attention to the dangers which may be caused and ask those who keep domestic pigeons to cooperate with the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Otherwise, those who fly pigeons will be liable to the legal punishment. [signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Text] [LD170858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0815 GMT 17 Jul 80]

GILAN PROVINCE EARTHQUAKE--A violent earthquake yesterday shook the cities of Rasht, Lahijan and Fuman, leaving one dead, several injured and damage to property. Reports on this have been received as follows: Rasht--(BAMDAD correspondent) At 0945 yesterday morning a very violent earthquake struck the city of Rasht and most of the cities and districts of Gilan Province. The intensity of the quake, the worst in 15 years, was such that terrified people poured into the streets, some windows of private houses and government offices were broken and several houses in the villages of Rudsar were damaged. Up to the time of this dispatch no precise information has been received as to the extent of damage suffered. Tehran University Geophysics Institute announced yesterday that the earthquake occurred at 0947 and 40 seconds on 31 Tir [22 July] at a point 180 km northwest of Tehran, in the region of Fuman and Rasht, and measured 4.5 on the Richter Scale. [Excerpt] [LD281251 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 23 Jul 80 p 1]

SEVEN INVADERS KILLED--The PARS news agency reports that seven armed invaders were killed during the mopping-up operations performed by the 154th division of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran near Urumiyeh in the Oshnoviyeh region situated in Western Azarbayjan province. During these operations some 200 weapons were confiscated from the invaders. [Text] [LD282026 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 28 Jun 80]

EXECUTIONS CARRIED OUT--Tehran, July 9 (AFP)--Kurdish forces have "executed" two revolutionary guards and two "collaborators" in retaliation for the execution by Iranian authorities of nine members of the Kurdish movement, Kurdish sources reported today. The source said the execution was carried out "somewhere in Kurdish territory" after the four were tried by a Kurdish revolutionary tribunal. Four Kurdish activists were executed yesterday in the Kurdish provincial capital Sanandaj and five others, including the woman director of the town's hospital, Shahin Bavafa, were put to death 3 weeks ago. [Text] [NC090809 Paris AFP in English 0803 GMT 9 Jul 80]

REPORTER FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES, REPORTING FROM KABUL, THE CAPITAL, SAID THAT THE TALIBAN, WHOSE LEADER IS MUHAMMAD OMAR, ARE USING THE WORD "JAHANNAM" (HEAVEN) TO SUPPORT THE REVOLUTIONARY GOALS OF THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN AGAINST THE SOVIET MILITARY OCCUPATION. OMAR, IN A SPEECH TO THE SUPPORT MEETING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFGHAN CITY RESISTANCE, SAID THAT THE TALIBAN IS NOT RECEIVING THE WORLD SUPPORT. HE SAID THAT THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN ARE ENGAGED IN A FIERCE STRUGGLE AND HAVE SUFFERED MANY LOSSES. HE SAID THE TALIBAN ARE THE AFGHAN PEOPLE, HE SAID HE SAID. OMAR SAID THAT THE TALIBAN HAVE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE SOVIETS. OMAR SAID THAT THE TALIBAN (PEOPLE) OF THE AFGHAN COUNTRY-LIVING TALIBAN SHOULD NOT BE HATED AND THEY SHOULD BE SUPPORTED. [Text] [1992/08 Tehran Radio in English in English 1800 GMT 2 Jul 89]

REDACTION KILLER IN KABUL (AN-PAN) News Service, quoting the government of Kabul as in Afghanistan, reports that during the recent clashes in the area of Kabul, 10 Islamic revolution guardsmen were martyred. [Text] [15011006 Tehran Radio in English in English 1800 GMT 2 Jul 89]

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of the guards corps and Maku's gendarmerie company. Traffic once again resumed along the transit highway. Following these demonstrations, the Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office in Maku issued a statement warning that those who undermine order and calm in the region will be dealt with severely. In the course of the demonstrations, a number of people attacked the office of the correspondent of the Urmyeh Center of the voice and of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Maku, and, while committing assault and battery against the correspondent, damaged his working equipment. [Text] [LD101750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 80]

RESIDENTS INVITED TO RETURN HOME--According to a report by the FARS news agency, the [word indistinct] Islamic revolution court of the 28th army division of Kordestan and the commander of the Islamic revolution guards corps stationed in Sananda, jointly issued the following announcement: In his exalted name, "those who believe and who repent from their evil and wrong acts which they have unknowingly committed will be forgiven by God and the Prophet." [Quotation from the Koran] Honorable and Muslim inhabitants of Kordestan; you who had unknowingly followed the deviated groups and had risen against the regime of the Islamic republic and against the Muslims and who had been dispersed from your homes, once again think about this call of truth which invites you to return to the lap of Islam. The organization of the Islamic revolution in Kordestan and the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps of Kordestan give you this opportunity--provided you have not been directly involved in clashes and in murder and provided you hand in your weapons--to return to your homes and continue your life under the shelter of Islam and the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is clear that this opportunity is open to you only before the cleansing of the region. [Text] [LD101536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 80]

PAYEH ATTACKED BY 'ASSAILANTS'--[Passage indistinct] and so far two anti-tank mines have been discovered and neutralized. The armed assailants left behind an 81 mm mortar and its shells. According to our correspondent's dispatch, the Muslim Kurdish Peshmarga organization issued the following announcement: At 0330 this morning, in the Sajjar District, on the Raja Rashid and Halahdar roads in the township of Payeh, following clashes between the law enforcement and military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and armed assailants, supported by the Iraqi Ba'athist mercenary army, Fatah Besharat, a member of the Muslim Kurdish Peshmarga organization, was martyred and three Payeh guardsmen were wounded. The announcement continues: During today's clashes in the Payeh area, 2 Russian antitank mines were discovered by the Muslim Kurdish Peshmargas while a 60 mm mortar, 6 antipersonnel mines and a quantity of ammunition were captured by the guards forces. The armed assailants, having suffered heavy casualties, retreated from the scene. [Text] [LD101742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 80]

VIOLATION FORGIVEN 60 EMPLOYEES--According to a report of the central news bureau, following the verdict of the purging and cleansing committee of the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 60 more employees of this organization have been expelled, retired or given severance pay. [Text] [LD091718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80]

REPORT ISSUED ON ACTIONS--Following a decree by Imam Khomeini, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, regarding the erasure of all traces, signs and emblems of the cursed former regime, the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone today issued a report on the actions taken, which reads as follows: On 12 March 1980, all subordinate units were issued a circular regarding the erasure of emblems and dates concerning the corrupt former regime. Regarding the purge of departments of corrupt and affiliated persons, action has been taken in accordance with the Revolution Council. So far the necessary orders have been issued and carried out in the case of 160 employees. On the occasion of the 1st Anniversary of the Victory of the Revolution, 11th February 1980, all postage stamps of the cursed former regime, which totalled 60 million pages, were taken out of circulation, and new stamps of the Islamic Republic of Iran circulated in 53 designs in more than 100 million pages. [Excerpt] [LD291630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 80]

CLASHES IN KERMANSHAHAN PROVINCE--According to the Central News Bureau, the Public Relations Office of Kermanshah's 71st Armored Division has reported at about 1500 yesterday, in (Sibandik) region in (Qertibashi), situated northwest of (Dakhi-e Sorang) in Kermanshahan province, a clash occurred between armed assailants and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the First Brigade of West Islamabad, as a result of which eight of the assailants were killed, two arrested and eight Kalashnikov rifles and three AR-15 rifles were confiscated by the Revolution guards forces. This spokesman added: These clashes are still in progress. [Text] [LD011016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0948 GMT 1 Jul 80]

COURT SENTENCES DEATH--The Islamic Revolution Court of Tabriz, after hearing the charges against 'Abbas Heydar-Bakht, alias 'Abbas Mahajer, charged with numerous murders and homosexual rapes, participation in smuggling narcotics and having corruption on earth, found him guilty and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out in the early hours of this morning. [Text] [LD272120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Jun 80]

POLITICAL RALLY CANCELLED--According to the Central News Bureau, Acting Interior Minister Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani has issued the following statement: In the name of God: The Guerrillas Organization of Fada'i Khlaq have obtained permission from the Interior Ministry to hold a meeting today from 1730 to 2000 at Liberation Square. Since the nation's Imam has warned in his recent remarks against interference by the super-powers, imperialist regimes, and above all American imperialism and international communism, through conspiracy, chaos and infiltration in potentially sympathetic centers, for the sake of maintaining the security of gatherings, in view of reports received indicating provocation, today's gathering is

cancelled and will take place at a later date. It is obvious that the heroic people of Tehran and political groups will stop any conspiracy or plot with full awareness. [Text] [LD291348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 29 Jun 80]

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATIONERY--Minister of Foreign Affairs Badoq Ghotbzadeh was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today and he submitted a report on the official seal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the letterheads of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which conform to Islamic Republic precepts. [Text] [LD291700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 80]

END TO CONSULATE SIT-IN--According to Para News Agency, the sit-in at the Iranian Consulate in Baku, staged by a group of Iranians resident in the Soviet Union, has ended. The group, who had requested permits to return to Iran, have been staging their sit-in at the Iranian Consulate since last week. According to the same report, the Iranian Islamic Republic's Ambassador to Moscow arrived in Baku yesterday to hold talks with those staging the sit-in. In a speech to Iranians resident in Baku, he assured them that each request would be reviewed, and those who have sincerely asked to return to Iran to serve the Revolution would return home at the first opportunity. Those who staged the sit-in then left the Consulate premises, shouting "God is Great, Khomeyni the Leader" and slogans in support of the Islamic Revolution and the Founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Persian and Turkish. They went to the Congregational Mosque in Baku, where they held unity prayers led by the Iranian Ambassador to Moscow. Their representatives expressed their allegiance to the principles of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. [Text] [LD291740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 80]

DRESS CODES ENFORCED--Para News Agency reports that the Revolution Court of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued an announcement today in connection with the Islamic cover [as heard] of ladies who are members of the Armed Forces, as follows: In his exalted name. If you are monarchists tell us so I can tell the nation to decide what to do with you--Imam Khomeyni. Since orders have already been issued several times by the responsible authorities regarding the Islamic cover of the ladies who are members of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and since, unfortunately, some women pay no attention to these regulations and have failed to obey them properly, therefore, with regard to the orders and guidance of the Leader of the Revolution and the Founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we hereby draw the attention of the commanders of all units and the chiefs of the military and security organizations to ensuring that female personnel who are not wearing Islamic cover are prevented from entering military sites and vehicles. Meanwhile, regarding the male military personnel, some of whom are unfortunately seen coming to work out of uniform, it is reminded that they are allowed into their work places only if they are wearing uniforms. It is obvious that those personnel who show negligence in obeying the points in this announcement will be prosecuted by the Purge and Clearance Commission. [Text] [LD301803 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80]

WORKERS WARNED AGAINST STRIKE--According to the Central News Bureau, the Ministry of Health and Welfare announced in connection with the announcement of a strike by a group of hospital workers: Groups of hospital assistants have announced that they will strike in connection with their objections to the actions of the Revolutionary Organizations of the Islamic Republic. Since measures or go-slows in treatment centers would endanger people's lives, and neither world regulations nor medical ethics permit doctors to punish innocent patients in pursuance of their demands, the Ministry of Health and Welfare strongly points out to the assistants employed in hospitals attached to this ministry that in case of any kind of go-slow or strike in treatment centers, the instigators will be expelled and reported to the authorities. It is also pointed out that if the objections of these assistants are lawful and justified, the authorities will support their demands and there will be no need for disruption in the treatment of people. [Text] [LD01114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 80]

WARNING TO TROUBLE-MAKERS--The supervisor of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement with regard to the march scheduled for tomorrow: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The police department of the Islamic Republic of Iran is marching in step with the risen nation and in line with Imam Khomeyni's directives concerning obliterating the apparent manifestations and long-standing mental remnants of the imperial era. By responding to the call by Ayatollah Montazeri and taking part in the nationwide march scheduled for tomorrow the police department will demonstrate its sincerity and honesty in its belief in the revolution and also its obedience to the exalted leader of the revolution. Meanwhile, we appeal to all the noble compatriots to devote their attention to the fact that the enemies and ill-wishers of the revolution are now filled with rancor and vindictiveness and there is the possibility that, despite their utter weakness and hopelessness, they might exploit the opportunity for fresh last-ditch efforts among the multitude of the people. In order to prevent and neutralize their attempts at trouble-making and their crude plots, it is essential that everyone maintains alertness and that, along the route of the march, everyone should follow their own stewards who are identified with arm bands. All suspicious occurrences should be immediately reported to security officers so that appropriate and decisive measures can be taken. [Text] [LD03110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 80]

SMUGGLER ARRESTED--According to the Central News Bureau officers of the State Police Intelligence Unit have seized some 90 gold bars from a person called Hosayn Montazeri, who has a previous record for gold smuggling. He had been convicted on similar charges following the seizure of 60 kg of gold in Khordad in June 1978 and had been released from prison following the victory of the revolution through the Imam's pardon. The 90 gold bars were taken from two of his colleagues, Mohammad Hosayn Haggu and Akbar Fakhr-Fatemi, last night. According to the report, on the order of the Revolution Council the seized gold, which has a value of 225 million rials, was transferred to the Central Bank of Iran. The file on the case is being submitted to the officials. [Text] [LD051804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 5 Jul 80]

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION DENOUNCED--Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi, member of the Council for the Protection of the Constitution, has sent another letter to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Shiraz today attacking the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization. He describes its members as misled charlatans with facades and blasphemous and seductive ideas who have risen against divine men and the school of revelation and who are using the people's divine (characteristic) as a means toward achieving their inhuman ends. In another part of his letter, Ayatollah Rabbani adds: The so-called Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, this inheritor of oppression and seduction, has always acted contrarily and has been at loggerheads with our people since the day its mask fell to reveal its ugly face of discord. In another part of this letter, Ayatollah Rabbani adds: The people should exert decisive efforts to purge them. It is the government's duty to declare this organization illegal and not allow it to continue its efforts to mislead youths and uninformed people and participate in plots against the Islamic Republic. In conclusion, Ayatollah Rabbani hoped that the people will adopt a decisive stand vis-a-vis this sinister phenomenon opposing Islam and that the uninformed members of the Mojahedin organization will wake up from their heavy sleep, rid themselves of seductive ideas, become acquainted with Islamic and revolutionary realities and take the first step toward dismantling their subversive organization. [Text] [GFO61640 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 80]

Khalkhali Injured in Accident--Following a car accident last night, Hujjat ul-Islam Sadeq Khalkhali was taken to [name indistinct] hospital. According to a correspondent of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hujjat ul-Islam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni visited him in the hospital. The same report says that, thank God, Hujjat ul-Islam Khalkhali's condition is satisfactory and he was only injured in the chest. [Text] [LD061006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 6 Jul 80]

14 Tried, Sentenced, Executed--Following the holding of a special court in Shiraz, 14 persons were sentenced to death; the sentences were carried out at 2300 last night. [Text] [LD040356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 4 Jul 80]

Court Condemns Four Persons--Hujjat ul-Islam Shekh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the Special Courts of the Revolution and supervisor of the fight against narcotics, in a telephone conversation with a reporter from Pars News Agency, said: Files on four persons engaged in drug trafficking were investigated at the Special Islamic Revolution Court for the fight against narcotics last night. All four persons were condemned to death and the sentences were carried out in the early hours of the morning. They were: (1) Darvish Teymuri, son of Piruz, a resident of Qajar in the region of Malayer; (2) Gholam Reza Qanbari, son of Khan-Baba, a resident of Kermanshahan; (3) Naser Paknezhad, son of Abu-Torab, from (Qa'em Shahr); (4) Hoseyn Va'ez-e Jaliri, a resident of Esfahan. [Text] [LD030424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Jul 80]

MEETING OF MAJLES OFFICIALS--According to a report by our correspondent, Dr. Yadollah Sahabi, speaker of the Islamic consultative assembly, today asked the heads of the 10 branches of the Majles to attend the office of the governing council of the Majles at 1000 on Saturday, 3 July. [Text] [LD021110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0949 GMT 2 Jul 80]

DISMISSAL, SUSPENSION OF EMPLOYEES--According to Fars News Agency, the Purge Committee of the Oil Ministry has issued a statement announcing: following our efforts to purge our working environment, 27 employees were dismissed today by the Purging Committee of the Oil Ministry. This follows the dismissal of 11 others, which was announced yesterday. The above-mentioned 60 people were dismissed on charges of embezzlement, devotion to the former regime, committing counterrevolutionary acts, and resistance against the strike action of the revolutionaries during the Islamic Revolution. In addition, the Purging Committee of the Oil Ministry condemned a woman staff member to 15 days suspension from work and another woman was dismissed permanently in connection with her refusal to respect the Islamic regulations, which caused tension in the working environment, and also on other charges. Another 45 staffers accused of committing various crimes, will be prevented from working until their files are investigated. [Text] [LD091126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jul 80]

ENERGY MINISTRY EMPLOYEES PURGED--The Ministry of Energy's Purge Committee has published a list of names of elements connected with the former regime and negligent and inefficient employees who have been purged. Among those who have been purged are Ahmad al-E Yasin, Mohammad-Qoli Khodavafi, Mohammad-'Ali Teymurzadeh and Eng Hashem Khu'i, head of the electricity department of the Khuzestan Water and Electricity Department. [Text] [GF081830 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80]

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT'S PURGES--In order to improve efficiency and increase activity in the various cooperatives and agricultural departments in the capital and townships of the province, the following actions have been taken during the first 3 months of the current year, [beginning 21 March]: two employees have been dismissed, one transferred to various townships and two retired. The Khuzestan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has also announced that in accordance with the current purges, six employees have been dismissed or retired and the case against another five is under final review. During the first half of this month 72 employees in this office with 20 or more years of service has been notified that they are to be retired. [Text] [GF081635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80]

ARMY EXPELS WOMEN--According to the Central News Bureau, the supervisor of the Revolution Court of the Islamic Republic Army has issued the following statement in connection with the Islamic dress and Hejab in various offices: In his exalted name, 131 women staff of the army and police were purged from the heroic body of the Islamic Army of Iran and were expelled. These women, followers of the Voice of America and Israel, were all wearing dresses as black as their hearts to mourn the rotten values of the tyrannical regime, and in practice they proved that after 1 and 1/2 years since the revolution

of the deprived people of this land, they cannot even adapt to an appearance suitable to the Islamic Revolution and are still indiscriminate followers of their mercenary predecessors. It is hoped that these purges of Satans will bring satisfaction to those people who sacrificed their dear and heroine wives in front of God to free the nation of Iran from colonialism imposed by the superpowers and to register new values in the dictionary of human honor. [Text] [LD081048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jul 80]

MORE PURGED FROM TEHRAN UNIVERSITY--According to the Central News Bureau, with the verdict issued by the Purge Committee of Tehran University, another 69 persons--educational and personnel staff members and undergraduates--have been expelled from this university, thus bringing the total number of those expelled in a purge drive to 558. Dr Hassan Ayati, Tehran University's supervisor, has issued the following statement, further on previous statements on the implementation of the orders of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Revolution and the Founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and according to the purge bill for the creation of a suitable climate for the growth of Iran's Revolutionary foundations in the ministries and universities, banks, organizations and government companies approved by the Revolution Council, as the third series: 69 more instructors, administrators and undergraduates from Tehran University, who during the disgraced Pahlavi regime cooperated with the oppressor establishment of Rastakhiz [the single political party created by the former shah in March 1975], are being expelled from Tehran University. Their files had previously been reviewed by the Revolutionary Purge Committee at Tehran University and recently by the five-man Purge Committee at the same university. Meanwhile other cases are under review and the outcome of the current review will be announced in due course. [Text] [LD291204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jun 80]

RED LION, SUN EMBLEM RENOUNCED--According to the Central News Unit, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued the following statement today: In order to avoid the increase of internationally accepted emblems for relief and charity matters, and in order to unify the forms of these recognized signs, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has formally informed the International Red Cross authorities that the Iranian Government has renounced its monopolistic right to use the sign of the red lion and sun as one of the three official emblems of the International Red Cross Federation; in the future, the government will use the sign of the red crescent which is acceptable to all Islamic countries, for relief and charity matters. It should be pointed out that the official emblems of the International Red Cross Federation, one of whose members is Iran, are: red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran warned the authorities of the International Red Cross Federation in this statement that, whenever violation of the general rule of usage of one of the two emblems of red cross and red crescent is observed, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will preserve its right to use its special emblem at domestic and international level. [Text] [LD011106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 80]

IRANIAN NURSES FIRED--According to the PARS news agency, the public relations office of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) in the Masjed Soleyman region of Khuzestan Province today announced: "In accordance with the Imam's order and on the basis of the circular issued by the responsible NIOC authorities in Masjed Soleyman concerning the question of women's Islamic dress, 43 nurses of Masjed Soleyman, who have ignored the order and have attended the guidance meetings without hejab, have been fired on the order of the Islamic public prosecutor general of Masjed Soleyman. [Text] [LD991814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80]

APPOINTMENT OF CUBAN AMBASSADOR--The Islamic Republic of Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a telephone contact, announced: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has agreed to a request by Cuba for the appointment of Alberto Velasco San Jose as that country's ambassador to Iran. Mr Velasco is one of Cuba's worker ambassadors who has occupied numerous posts at the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs and that country's embassies abroad. His last post was that of Cuban Ambassador to Lebanon. He is the first ambassador to be appointed following the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Iran and Cuba. [Text] [LD260743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 26 Jun 80]

NOWBARI CONDEMNS REMARKS--According to a report by Pars News Agency, 'Ali Reza Nowbari, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, today in an announcement attacked the ideas of the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran as concerns inflicting shock upon our country's economy. He announced: The security of the people's deposits is still being guaranteed by the Central Bank of Iran. In a part of the announcement by the Governor of the Central Bank of Iran, it has been stated: With full decisiveness we refute the abhorrent remarks by enemies and, as we have already informed people several times, in no way is there any cause for worrying and losing trust in stability and security of the aforesaid deposits. The security of these deposits is as always guaranteed by the Central Bank of Iran. [Text] [LD261154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 80]

CONDITIONS TIGHTENED FOR RELEASE--(Tehran), July 3 (TANJUG)--Iran's ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP) has tightened the conditions for the release of the 53 U.S. hostages and charges the U.S. Government with trying to get rid of the shah. The party organ "Jumhuri-y Eslami" writes that Iran will also ask ransom for the U.S. interventions and domination in Iran over the past 25 years. Due to Iran's internal problems, the question of hostages has been almost forgotten. It has again been brought to light now following the news on the deterioration of health of the former shah. The party organ believes that the U.S. regime is trying to get rid of the shah before the hostage question comes to the agenda of the representatives in the Iranian Islamic people's assembly. The newspaper notes that the funny plot will not come off. ["Conditions for Hostages Release Tighten"--TANJUG Headline] [Text] [LD031654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 3 Jul 80]

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED IN 'DER SPIEGEL' ON PEACE PROCESS

LD261828 Hamburg DPA in German 1652 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Hamburg--In an interview in the news magazine DER SPIEGEL, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir deplores the deterioration in Israel's relations with Europe and at the same time stresses his government's unchanged attitude on all disputed points in the Middle East peace process.

In the interview, which will appear on Monday, Shamir calls the EC Venice statement "interference from outside" which "makes more difficult" progress in the Middle East peace process. "If the Europeans demand self-determination for the Palestinians in Venice, how can one then still expect moderation from Egypt," Shamir asks. "Self-determination" means a Palestinian state, "and that we cannot tolerate." Signing an agreement on autonomy with negotiating partner Egypt is still possible, however, despite all existing "differences," he says, "if both sides adhere to the Camp David agreement."

Shamir describes the planned transfer of the seat of the Israeli government to the Arab eastern part of Jerusalem, which has been approved by the Knesset, as "a purely administrative matter" and calls the universal negative international reaction to it "much ado about nothing." No Israel government can adopt any other stance in this matter, as is also the case with regard to the Palestinian and frontier questions, he says, because "in these decisive questions the Israelis are largely of one opinion."

CSO: 4403

COPENHAGEN PAPER CITES ISRAELI POLITICIAN ON PALESTINE RIGHTS

LD221437 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Anders Jerichow: "Israeli Wish for Discussion with PLO"]

[Text] "where should women talk about peace, if not at a womens' conference?"

This question was asked by Israeli politician (Shulamit Aloni), who openly declares that she would like to meet Layla Khalid, the PLO representative, whose past features the hijacking of an Israeli aircraft.

I am a dove and so I hope that a meeting with Khalid can be arranged," said Aloni, who, as a member of the opposition in the Israeli parliament, is here in Denmark unofficially and not as a member of the official Israeli delegation.

"They are bound to call me a traitor at home in Israel, but I am used to that."

"My task in Israel is to get the government to recognize the rights of the Palestinians. The only correct thing would be to say: Just as we have the right to national independence, we recognize the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, so that they may shape their own future."

"But while I fight at home against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and against the settlements in the occupied areas, I would also like to express my disappointment that there are no doves amongst the Palestinians at the womens' conference," said (Shulamit Aloni), who will meet Egyptian first lady Jihan al-Sadat today.

Talks with Layla Khalid would hardly lead to anything. When the idea was put to her, the PLO woman repeated her earlier statement to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: "We will only talk to Israel through armed struggle."

"Appalling," (Shulamit Aloni) said. "We will get nowhere when women at a conference about peace cannot even meet across the lines of their political and national differences."

'L'UNITA' REPORTS PCI DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ISRAEL, COMMUNIQUE

LD221353 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jul 80 p 17

[unattributed report: "PCI Delegation's Many Meetings in Israel"]

[Text] Rome--A PCI delegation composed of Directorate member Comrade Tullio Vecchiotti and foreign section aide Comrade Vittoria Orilla was hosted by the Communist Party of Israel (RAKAH) from 6 through 11 July. It was received by Secretary General Meir Vilner and had broad exchanges of views with a RAKAH delegation composed of the following comrades: Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary David (Sasha) (Khenon), central committee member and foreign section chief George (Toubi) and central committee member (Hans Lebrecht).

The delegation also visited the party organizations in Haifa, Jerusalem and Nazareth, where it met with Mayor (Zayad) and the town council. The joint communique released at the end of the talks reports the exchange of information that took place on the domestic situations in the respective countries, expresses some general assessments on the international situation and continues as follows:

"Both delegations believe that the intensification of the unitary struggle for an end to the arms race and for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is extremely important for the cause of world peace. International relations must be directed along the path of detente and SALT-2 must be ratified, thus opening the way to negotiations for limiting and eliminating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, for reaching agreement on specific measures for arms reduction and for fruitful cooperation on peaceful aims. Such a process will help resolve the mideastern conflict, which threatens peace and could lead to further conflagrations."

The representatives of the two parties "believe that a general, just and stable peace can be found for the Middle East and can constitute a vital factor for the security, independence and development of all the peoples of the region and for world peace. The participation of the United Nations, the United States, the USSR and the other countries with an interest in the peace process is necessary for a just and peaceful solution to the mideastern

conflict. All the sides concerned in the conflict must participate in the efforts to secure peace, including the PLO, the Palestinian Arab people's only legitimate and recognized representative ever since the Palestinian issue has constituted the central nub of the mideastern conflict.

"A stable peace in the Middle East," the document continues, "can only be based on the following principles, included in the UN resolutions: Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied during the 1967 war; the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state alongside the state of Israel; observance of the right of all mideastern states, including the state of Israel, to their own sovereign and independent existence and to peace and security."

The Camp David agreements and the separate negotiations between Israel and Egypt under U.S. auspices "have proved incapable of achieving a global, just and stable peace in the region, since they have prompted a further deterioration in the situation. The escalation of Israel's military intervention in Lebanon, the intensification of colonial settlements in the occupied territories and the exacerbation of the acts of persecution and oppression against the Palestinians and their leaders and have encouraged the Israeli government's aspiration to territorial annexations and the perpetuation of the occupation under cover of the so-called autonomy plan. Both sides condemn the Israeli military intervention in Lebanon and express their deep indignation at the attacks mounted by the Israeli military forces on the refugees and Libyan cities and villages and their solidarity with the struggle of the patriotic Lebanese forces, which are struggling for a democratic, united and independent Lebanon."

The communique ends by asserting both parties' desire to further strengthen their mutual cooperation and solidarity.

During its stay in Israel the Italian delegation also had meetings with other Israeli political forces. It was received at the United Workers Party headquarters by a delegation including Secretary General (Victor Snem-tov), Political Secretary (Elazar Granot), Secretary (Arie Yoze) and Foreign Affairs Secretary (Dov Zakin).

It also met with a delegation of the Israel Labor Party headed by Deputy Daniel Rosolio, member of the Israeli parliamentary foreign affairs and defense committee, and had contacts with personalities from the occupied territories, including editor of the weekly magazine (A-Taliya Bashir Barghouti). Last at the Israeli foreign ministry there was an exchange of views with Ambassador Sassoon, director general for European affairs, and, as far as Italy's representatives in Israel are concerned, with the Tel Aviv embassy, represented by Charge d'Affaires Francesco Capece and with consul general in Jerusalem Renato Ruggiero.

ARAB MOVES IN MIDEAST CRISIS ANALYZED

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 28 May 80 p 1

[Article: "Saudi Arabia, Al-Sadat and Fatah--Answers to Provocative Questions"]

[Text] The Arab scene has suddenly been overflowing with provocative questions. Some of these relate to Saudi Arabia. For example:

Has there been a change in the Saudi position toward the issue of a settlement in the Middle East and in what direction? What did Prince Fahd mean in his recent statements and in what waters is he fishing? Was his interview in the WASHINGTON POST merely drops of a political solution poured into a test tube to discover reactions to it? Was it for this reason that there was a delay in issuing an official Saudi statement to confirm or deny this interview or to "rectify" some of its points? Has Saudi Arabia begun to play the Camp David game so as to push one of the Arab parties, Jordan for example, into joining the Camp festival? Or is the situation radically different from all of these speculations, with Saudi Arabia fishing in the Egyptian lake to bring President al-Sadat back to the Arab ranks and end the Camp David show in some fashion?

Other questions concern Egypt. For example:

Has President al-Sadat actually begun to feel the futility of searching for peace Menachem Begin's way? Do the recent changes in leadership in Egypt reflect the gravity of the coming stage in that these changes took place to give President al-Sadat carte blanche to steer the executive helm, and to reaffirm his leadership of Egypt by extending his term to life? Does that carte blanche, which the Egyptian president receives only when the national destiny is at stake, include a reevaluation of all Egyptian courses of action? Has President al-Sadat begun to implement the second stage of his strategy scheduled to begin upon the failure of the autonomy negotiations with Israel? Or is al-Sadat trying to fish in the Arab lake to catch new accomplices for the Camp in his net?

The questions suddenly flooding the Arab scene are very provocative. Some concern the Palestinians. For instance:

Why was the congress of Fatah, the largest of the Fedayeen organizations and the mother of them all, which was delayed all these years on the grounds of security considerations and of the war, suddenly scheduled to convene, even though the considerations of security and war have not changed? In fact, the conference had to move from Lebanon to the outskirts of Damascus for security reasons and because of the continued war of annihilation which Israel is waging against the resistance and the Palestinian people as a whole? Why did the debates inside the Fatah congress become an internal, as if they were going on between two factions, one insisting on the purely military thrust of the revolution and the other reaching the point of talking about making contacts in the name of Fatah or from within it with President al-Sadat?

In this climate of excitement, indifference and contradictions, we would like to reaffirm some points and convictions.

First: Whatever the nature of the words attributed to Prince Fahd in the American newspaper may be, the fact is that Israel would not keep any word of honor it may give. Israel is a racist country which believes that the end justifies the means. It treats as fair game any legal or forbidden means to realize its objectives and ends. Were Israel to promise publicly and officially to withdraw from the occupied territory, it would express its pledge with words open to many interpretations which would allow it to disavow it at any time. Therefore, issuance of such a pledge, supposing that it were made, would not be suitable as a basis for any negotiations between any Arab party and the enemy.

Second: The Egyptian position, under the leadership of President al-Sadat, will never change with regard to the principle of negotiating with Israel or renouncing every agreement signed with Israel. Nor will it change regarding the policy of alliance with America or regarding the commitments resulting from the Camp David agreement. The only thing the Egyptian membership would welcome is participation of more Arab countries in the Camp process, regardless of the way in which such participation is cooked up. The Egypt of al-Sadat would not return to the Arab fold. In fact, it expects the Arabs to return to Egypt, in groups or singly, to join the Camp process.

Third: The heated discourses within the Fatah conference are still good. In fact, they are essential, but they must end with the conclusion of the congress, and must not continue afterwards, except for their positive elements alone. We feel that raising in the congress the issue of "the military solution or the political solution," in this fashion, is unsound, since military and political action must go hand in hand and on the same level of strength. There is nothing wrong with pursuing the policy of enlisting countries to support the Palestinian cause through trips by Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to the capitals of the world at the same time as men of the resistance penetrate the heartland of Palestine on suicide missions to harvest the heads of the enemy.

FISCAL 1979-80 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS TO COST 2.921 BILLION DINARS

Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 May 80 p 28

[Article: "Assistant Undersecretary of the Ministry of Planning, Badr Jasim al-Bahr Says: 'Construction Projects in Kuwait During Fiscal 1979-80 Will Cost 2.921 Billion Dinars; 395 Million Dinars Appropriated For Disbursement on Implementation'"]

[Text] The assistant undersecretary of the Ministry of Planning for Programming and Monitoring Affairs, Badr Jasim al-Bahr, announced in a statement about the third section of the state budget that the total estimates of costs of construction projects for Kuwait during fiscal year 1979-80 amount to 2.921 billion dinars. Appropriations for disbursement on implementation total about 394 million dinars.

In his statement, al-Bahr indicated that the Ministry of Planning had begun receiving new projects, which had been authorized for years prior to fiscal year 1980-81, from various ministries and public organizations in preparation for studying them with the authorities concerned in order to enter them in budget for the coming fiscal year for construction projects on an annual basis.

There is no doubt that this budget for construction projects, which represents the third section of the state's general budget, covers vital projects which are necessary for economic and social development in the state of Kuwait. These include projects to generate power and create water resources; public roads and expressways; sewers and storm drains; development of agricultural and animal resources; various social development projects involving the sectors of services, information, education, culture, health, security, justice, religious affairs and vocational training; projects involving telecommunications, and air and sea communications; municipal services; and reforestation. They also include governmental construction of various buildings for the capital and the various ministries, most notably expansion of the al-Sayf al-'Amir palace, the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Ministry buildings, the great state mosque, and the National Assembly and national museum buildings. This budget needs coordination between the governmental ministries which

oversee implementation of the projects and the ministries sponsoring the projects on one hand, and the Ministry of Planning, represented by the general department for programming and monitoring affairs, on the other. It also needs coordination between the municipality of Kuwait and the Ministry of Planning on one hand, and the other ministries concerned on the other.

In addition to the foregoing, the department for programming is monitoring implementation of projects for the various sectors mentioned above from the financial and material standpoint. The department has finished preparing the annual report for fiscal year 1978-79. The rate of disbursement was 78.5 percent, since expenditures for construction projects totaled 305.4 million Kuwaiti dinars out of appropriations totaling 390 million. Preparation is under way on the semi-annual report on monitoring implementation of projects authorized in the fiscal 1979-80 budget.

In light of actual implementation, both fiscal and material, the department will take care of studying and preparing the annual draft budget for construction projects. It is currently preparing and studying the draft budget for fiscal year 1980-81.

In addition, the department represents the Ministry of Planning on a number of committees, for example, the committees for expropriation, centralized bidding, public utilities, primary services (in the municipality of Kuwait), studying facilities for the new University of Kuwait, completing services for populated areas, and coordinating projects under the supervision of the state ministries and those under the supervision of the public housing board or other governmental institutions.

The department also has the responsibility for registering various consulting firms, both local and international. It recently completed arrangements to send new registration forms to local and international consulting firms registered with the Ministry of Planning in accordance with the new system set up by World Bank experts. Preparation is under way to form a specialized technical committee to make a technical evaluation of these forms.

The department also studies bids received from local and international consulting firms on various state projects and prepares technical reports on every project for submission to the committee on selection of consulting firms so that it can study them and select the appropriate firms to handle the study, design and supervision of various governmental projects.

The department recently selected an international consulting firm for the new runway project at the Kuwait International airport and the central slaughterhouse project. It is now in the process of selecting an international consultant to design the zoo project, the military hospital project, the al-Safah square project and the project to design the conference compound to be constructed in Kuwait.

COMPOUND TO HOUSE UP TO EIGHT MINISTRIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 May 80 p 32

[Article: "Details of the Government Compound Project"]

[Text] Eng Muhammad 'Ali al-Hamud, assistant undersecretary and chief engineer of the building construction department in the Ministry of Public Works, stated that the ministries complex project on which work started at the end of 1977 is scheduled for near completion by the end of 1981.

He pointed out that the department of building construction in the ministry made all the studies and preliminary and operative designs for the complex and mobilized all the necessary skills for this.

A distinguishing feature of the project is the fact that it was completely designed by the department of building construction in the Ministry of Public Works and that all the engineers who made the studies and designs were Kuwaiti engineers or Arab colleagues. The ministry did not have recourse to any foreign consultant in the various stages of the project. Also, the buildings were designed to express the architectural and cultural heritage in the area and to fit it in with the local environment. The project will cost about 50 million dinars. A number of technical features were incorporated in the project, such as the advanced air conditioning system as well as some new and modern features in the field of construction. Certain modern innovations were employed in construction, namely, computers operating in the concrete industry to obtain the required homogeneous specific elements without monitoring or supervision. Certain chemical materials were employed for the first time in Kuwait to prepare liquid concrete for prefabricated sections.

Several considerations were kept in mind in the design of the overall structure of the project, such as:

1. The effect of the environment and climatic factors.
- a. The building should express the cultural heritage of architecture in the area and meet the requirements of the Kuwaiti environment.

b. The height of the buildings should be within the appropriate limits to benefit from the effect of the outside climate on the internal environment.

c. The components of the project should face one another as much as possible so that each part of the project should shade another part to cut down the effect of the rays of the sun on the outer walls.

d. It should be kept in mind that the passageways between the parts of the project should be covered or partly covered to give the appropriate integrated effect to the occupants.

f. The interior courtyards and open spaces should have suitable dimensions to give sufficient natural ventilation and lighting to the interior environment of the project.

g. An ascending series of floors should be emphasized so that each floor could shade a lower floor.

h. The dimensions of the external openings should be determined to give the maximum amount of light and ventilation in conformity with the local environment.

2. Flexibility, specialization, distribution and alteration:

a. Flexibility in specialization of the buildings for any ministries scheduled to be located in the project.

b. Maximum flexibility in distribution of the functional spaces to any form of a ministry.

c. The possibility of alteration and modification of space allocated to a given ministry in the future on the basis of work requirements.

d. All internal sections should be movable in accordance with requirements without damaging or affecting the internal environment or the basic design elements.

3. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic:

a. Keeping in mind easy and rapid horizontal and vertical movement of pedestrians.

b. Ease of movement for entrances and exits and clear directions.

c. Providing parking lots for private vehicles of the employees along with studying the necessary suitable entrances and exits for easy vehicular traffic.

d. Providing escalators to move employees to the ground floor of the parking lot

e. Providing a suitable number of outside parking places to handle vehicles of some staff and people on business.

The total area of the site is 150,000 square meters.

The project comprises 19 buildings for staff offices, 2 buildings for top administration and 5 buildings for distribution and traffic. The buildings have four floors above ground and two basement floors for vehicular parking.

The available working space totals 110,000 square meters which will handle 6,000 employees. The 2 basement floors have a total area of 120,000 square meters and will handle 2,000 cars.

The building has been equipped with services, e.g., offices, kiosks, medical clinic, post offices, banks and a cafeteria. The building is equipped with air conditioning and heating equipment.

The complex can handle no more than eight ministries. Places have been set aside on the site, such as parking lots that can accommodate 1,000 cars.

4. Equipment and services:

a. All buildings have central air conditioning with state of the art industry standards. The services building was constructed especially for this purpose.

b. The project has high capacity generators which will operate automatically in the event of a power failure and which can provide the necessary power for the project.

c. All buildings and basements are supplied with the necessary electric power and lighting.

d. All the buildings are equipped with fire warning devices, e.g., those operating on temperature, smoke, carbon monoxide, etc.

e. The parking lots in the basement are equipped with ceiling mounted sprinkler fire fighting equipment which operates automatically if a fire breaks out.

f. Trash chutes on all floors and leading to the lower basement where it is collected and hauled away by special vehicles.

g. The lower basement has nine depressions where rainfall collects and is pumped out automatically when reaching a specific level.

h. The project has 33 elevators and 4 escalators to provide easy movement between various parts of the buildings.

Outside Work

Outside work involves some parking lots that will handle about 1,000 cars as well as the main entrances linking the 2 basements with the streets adjacent to the project so that it will be easy to get in and out while affecting traffic as little as possible.

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QADHDHAFI GIVES INTERVIEW EXPLAINING HIS ASSASSINATION POLICY

Milan PANORAMA in Italian 16 Jan 80 pp 86-87

[Interview with Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi by Alberto B. Mariantoni: 'We'll Soon Settle Accounts.' Date and place of interview not given]

[For Arabic version of interview, see below]

[Text] In this exclusive interview Colonel al-Qadhdhafi goes beyond threats of death against Libyan dissidents abroad; his warnings to the West are even grimmer and--he gives us to understand--backed by atomic arms.

Since 1 September 1969, the day he pulled off his coup d'etat at the age of 26, Col Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, between bitter denunciations and acclamations inspired more by faith than reason, has won himself a role of primary importance in international affairs. His fiery declarations, his extremist policies, his well-known impetuous brainwaves and the halo of mystery with which he loves to surround himself, have brought him to the forefront in Italy's chronicles--as when he abruptly expelled thousands of Italians from Tripoli, when he acquired 10 percent of the shares in Fiat, and when he arrested scores of Italian fishermen from Mazara del Vallo last summer.

But never before had Qadhdhafi aroused such an uproar or so much anxiety as he has done in the past 2 months. After announcing at Bengasi late last March his terroristic campaign against Libyan refugees living abroad, he unleashed a harrowing manhunt in Europe, which has resulted thus far in four assassinations in Rome and another five in London, Bonn, Athens and Beirut. And it is not yet over. "If all those I have asked to repatriate with their capital don't obey by 11 June, inevitably they must be liquidated, wherever they are," the colonel has declared repeatedly in public speeches.

Qadhdhafi confirmed his dire threat in this exclusive interview with PANORAMA and the Swiss weekly LE NOUVEL ILLUSTRE. The Libyan leader explains why he has dispatched numerous young members of the revolutionary committees on missions to the West, and the political significance of his orders. But

he is mainly concerned with presenting a balance sheet of the revolution in the Arab, Libyan and popular socialist jamahiriyyah, or government of the people, 11 years after he seized power.

Question: During your 11 years in power, you have always preferred to ignore the dissidents, these opponents of your regime who are living abroad. How is it that only now you are declaring a ruthless war on them? Why have you confronted them with such a dramatic dilemma: either return to Libya at once or risk your lives?

Answer: The persons I have asked to come home are not dissidents. They're only the remnants of our past society. Actually, the phenomenon of dissent no longer exists in the jamahiriyyah because our society has no president, no prime minister, no cabinet, no government or parties. We only have a government of the people. The expatriates are the survivors of a faction given to exploitation, corruption, slavery and class distinctions. The old era will be suppressed in the new one by every means. Whoever opposes the masses and their revolutionary power will inevitably be attacked, defeated and eliminated.

Question: In Europe people are saying that this turn of the screw is meant to cover up extremely serious internal problems in Libya. Since the end of 1979 you have been faulted by various military circles for your foreign policy and by experts in economics for your new policy aimed at abolishing profits....

Answer: I don't see that. We have no internal problems. The revolution is triumphing. The people are rejecting what's left of the past once and for all.

Question: You've set a specific date, 11 June, for the dissidents to re-atriate. Why?

Answer: I set 11 June as the last day to give these people another chance to escape the vengeance of the revolutionary forces. Beyond that date I can't assure anyone physical immunity.

Question: You mean that afterwards they'll all be liquidated in a blood bath?

Answer: What can I do about it? When I extended my offer to them, I spoke clearly: return before the 11th or you'll all be eliminated.

Question: Thereby giving the revolutionary committees free rein, is that it?

Answer: The committees will go on with their work. They'll flush them all out. They'll liquidate them.

Question: Why do you fear the dissidents so much?

Answer: It's not a question of single individuals. It's a whole class of exploiters. They're enemies of the people, enemies of freedom, of the workers. They don't want the land to belong to everyone, they don't want every man to have his own home, they don't want arms distributed among the people. Therefore they contest the power of the people in every way, and oppose all the gains won by the revolution.

Question: And if they return to Libya?....

Answer: Then I can still protect them.

Question: Why have you publicly demanded that Italy, Germany and England pay for the damages your country sustained during World War II?

Answer: Because it's our right. We've raised this question in the United Nations and won almost unanimous consensus. We also brought it up at the summit meeting of the nonaligned nations. They all agreed in recognizing it as our right.

Question: How much do these damages amount to?

Answer: Thousands of billions of dollars. Sooner or later they'll have to pay up. We'll never back down.

Question: By definition politics is the art of the possible. In your case it doesn't seem at all--

Answer: Truthfully, I'm by no means a political man. I'm simply a revolutionary.

Question: To what do you attribute your failures in dealing with Tunisia and Egypt?

Answer: To the immaturity of my neighbors. Some day, however, history will prove me right.

Question: The Western World is worried about the Arab-Muslim resurgence. In your opinion, is their anxiety justified?

Answer: I deplore military expansion. I consider it a mistaken method, which can only end in hatred. Instead, I maintain that our resurgence must be a moral and civil one. I'm a messenger of peace for all mankind.

Question: All political leaders say things like that. Usually they talk about freedom....

Answer: As I see it, the world is divided into two blocs: those who want freedom and those who want oppression. People everywhere in the world want freedom. All dictators and tyrants want oppression.

Question: With the collapse of the Camp David agreements, do you foresee another war in the Middle East?

Answer: The state of war has never ended in this region. It will continue until Palestine is liberated.

Question: Thanks to oil, Libya is one of the richest nations in the world. Why is it, then, that your society is still so poor?

Answer: By itself, money isn't enough. Money alone often militates against progress. In fact, the wealthiest Arab countries are the most underdeveloped. The men there don't "invent" because they're too rich. That's why I say that if we can free ourselves from oil, perhaps we'll be better off. Once we've emerged from this nth state of enslavement, perhaps we'll turn to science. A people who know they can count on their strength alone sooner or later will sharpen their wits. That's progress.

Question: How do you propose to fight inflation, which is practically destroying everything your regime has achieved over the past decade?

Answer: Inflation? It doesn't exist here. That's a sickness of the capitalist countries.

Question: Then why have you just now initiated a process of deflation? Why have you changed your currency and imposed a maximum of 1,000 dinars a family can withdraw from the bank in any month?

Answer: These provisions weren't taken to stop inflation but rather to liquidate definitively the capitalists' holdings. Moreover, doing away with profits and money is the ultimate goal of our revolution. When we attain it, a man's labor will serve exclusively to assure him his needs. Foreign trade won't be necessary. On that day every Libyan will be content.

Question: How do you reconcile that pacifist ideology of yours with the war potential you've built up in Libya--indeed, as people are saying more and more insistently, with the atomic bomb?

Answer: Rumors, slander. We have no intention of adopting nuclear arms. On the other hand, we're thinking about utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Question: Do you already have the atomic bomb?

Answer: We have potential means of self-defense that no one can imagine. Why do we need nuclear arms? All our neighbors are weak, so why should we employ them? The utter weakness of our neighbors is our good fortune.

Question: But do you have the atomic bomb or not?

Answer: I will only say that we have signed all the treaties that ban nuclear weapons. More than that I cannot tell you.

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CSO: 4404

QADHDHAFI DISCUSSES LIBYA'S NEW SOCIALIST SOCIETY, OTHER ISSUES

Tripoli AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 9 Jun 80 p 9

[Interview with President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi by Italian Magazine PANORAMA]

[Text] In a press interview with the Italian magazine PANORAMA, the leader of the glorious First of September Revolution talked about a number of local and international issues, stressing that the First of September Revolution was a new, historical occurrence, not an ordinary event.

In the interview which was published the day before yesterday, the leader added, "The First of September Revolution is not like the coups which the world sees each day."

He said, "The world has become convinced that the First of September revolution is a new historical occurrence, and the world has begun to listen to the voice of 1 September to hear something new. At all times, we are really convinced that we are offering something new in human experience. This is actually our goal--building a new world."

The leader stressed, "The new rebirth for which we are working is a spiritual, cultural rebirth unrelated to military force and conquest. Therefore, we are convinced that it will be victorious, for there is no reason to oppose it. It is a herald of humanity, not a military conquest, and it heralds deliverance. The Green Book and its commentaries are taking the place of armies and swords."

The leader said, "What we are working for is a new world revival, not just an Arab one."

He stressed that the masses which are searching for freedom, happiness and deliverance will be on the side of the new rebirth, while the forces opposed to the masses throughout the world are the ones which will stand alongside any force opposed to freedom.

The leader explained that the forces of the right and exploitation and dictatorship are the forces opposed to the masses, and that therefore the

rebirth of the new civilization in this world is not an issue pertaining to just the Moslem or non-Moslem Arabs. The masses of humanity are marching towards power in order to achieve socialism and freedom.

The leader pointed out that the world is divided into two groups: the masses who have an interest in the new rebirth, and the forces opposed to them. The situation today is not like it was in the Middle Ages, when the division was between east and west, Islam and Christianity, Arabs and non-Arabs.

The leader stressed that the third world theory was created as a solution for the as-yet unsolved problems of mankind, such as the problem of power. It has not been solved in the world, but it is now being solved through the masses' obtaining power and its direct administration. Likewise the unsolved problem of enforcement is now being solved by giving enforcement to partners. The production problem has not been solved, but now the second part of the Green Book is solving the production problem. Also, the administration problem has not been solved, but the second part of the Green Book solves this problem. The same goes for the problems of housing, travelling, land--that is, the solution to the problem of freedom, since the way has become clear for mankind to solve the problem of freedom in order to arrive at happiness.

In response to a question about the important stages through which the First of September revolution has passed ever since it broke out on 1 September 1969, and ever since the outburst of the popular revolution with the Zawarah speech of 1973 and the declaration of the people's power at Sabha in 1977, the leader stressed, "We are now constructing the final stages of the mass society, whereby the power, the revolution and the arms will be in the hands of the people."

The leader stressed, "The efforts which have been made to solve the problems of mankind have not arrived at any radical solution, but were just steps along the way. The proof of that is that we are now at the stage of finding that these problems have not been definitively solved, in spite of the efforts made previously."

The leader emphasized that money in itself is not a means of progress, but many times works against it. Some rich but backward Arab states, states where illiteracy is widespread, are unconcerned with knowledge, and the people there do not possess any productive profession or skill. The people there do not need creativity, because there is money.

"Therefore, it is better for us to free ourselves from the domination of petroleum in the future, because after that we will rely on our knowledge, skills and creativity, and we shall create progress. Also, the lack of Arab unity is an influential factor in the continuing backwardness and non-attainment of progress."

The leader stressed, "The real reason for the Arab nation's backwardness is colonialism, which puts us in this backward situation. We believe that the advanced countries have progressed at our expense and by virtue of us, because during the Middle Ages we taught them knowledge which was the basis for the modern revival, first of all, and secondly because during modern times they have soaked up all our blessings and efforts for their own benefit."

The leader emphasized, "We are not suffering from the same economic problems as the capitalist countries, inflation for instance, since in the new society we will eliminate these problems and diseases."

In response to a question about the goal of the new socialist society, heralded by the Green Book, in arriving at a society in which exploitation will be banished, the leader stressed that this is a final stage which will be the decisive result of the development of the socialist society, because it will become a productive society in which work will be for the sake of satisfying needs.

He pointed out that in this new socialist society private trade will disappear and the society will provide its needs by itself and offer them at cost.

He stressed that there is no political opposition in Libya, because there is no potential for it, since there is no government or ruling party or president. He said, "But we in Libya are confronting the remnants of an old society, a society of exploitation, a society of slavery, dictatorship and classes. The social revolution which will end with the victory of the new society over the remnants of the old society has now begun. The class which is standing in the way of the revolutionary transformation will come to an end."

With reference to a question about the situation in the Arab world and the possibility of a new war between the Zionist enemy and the Arabs, the leader said, "The eventuality of war between the Arabs and the Zionist entity will exist until Palestine is liberated."

He pointed out that the defeated Egyptian president does not deserve to carry out his measures, because he is a failure and is done with.

In response to a question about the Libyan republic's right to compensation for the damages suffered during the colonialist wars fought on its territory, the leader explained that Libya has submitted this matter to the United Nations General Assembly, the summit conference of the non-aligned movement, and international organizations, and has received full support for its rights. The latest was the resolution of the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic states in Islamabad last month.

With respect to rumors being circulated by western information media about Libya's possession of an atomic bomb, the leader said, "This is a totally reactionary attempt to hinder developing countries and make it impossible for them to use the atom for peaceful purposes and for progress." He added, "We are definitely not thinking about atomic weapons, but like the entire world we are seriously working and thinking of using the atom for peaceful purposes. We are signatories to all the agreements which prohibit the proliferation of nuclear arms."

8559

C80: 4802

QADHDHAFI OUTLINES VIEWS ON ATOM, ATTACKS FRENCH POLICY IN AFRICA

Tripoli AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHIDAR in Arabic 5 May 80 pp 6-6

[Interview with Al-Qadhafi by unnamed Japanese reporter; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Some weeks ago, before the withdrawal of French forces from Chad, before Japan joined the economic blockade with America against Iran, and before Iranian oil to Japan was cut off, a well-known Japanese journalist held a press interview with the leader of the glorious first of September revolution, on several political, economic and social world issues; on the revolution's thinking; and on plans which have in fact materialized to assure the people's authority and the establishment of the first Jamahiriyah [government of the masses] in history. We are publishing this interview, because of the revolutionary clarifications and practical insights it contains.

[Question] There is information circulating in the West that you are considering manufacturing a nuclear weapon. Is this true?

[Answer] This is a reactionary allegation for the purpose of obstructing progress in the world generally, because the world must take vigorous strides forward to exploit the atom for peaceful purposes. As an oil-producing nation, we think that the basic misuse of oil is its use as fuel. We were the first of those who felt the need to use the atom or some other form of energy as fuel, instead of oil. However, oil must be used in industry, that is, it must be converted into industrial materials and not burned as fuel. The day atomic energy replaces oil will be a great day. The whole world must cooperate and use all its potential to substitute the atom for petroleum; and to have the age of the atom for peaceful purposes replace the age of petroleum, the age of misuse of available sources of energy, and the age of the atom as a weapon of death. I believe that this is a satanic and barbarous direction. It is dangerous that the world should be headed toward using the atom for military purposes. The right course is that the world should seek the peaceful use of the atom. Unfortunately, every attempt now being made by the small nations comes up against an anti-progress and reactionary allegation. Everyone who wants to use the atom for peaceful purposes is alleged to be using it to make an atomic bomb. This is also a terrorist policy, because its purpose is to intimidate underdeveloped nations and prevent them from making any progress in the atomic field.

We, for instance, like others, ought to be working on using the atom for peaceful purposes and for man's benefit, not to kill him or destroy him. We should praise it as a new civilization, not use it to destroy the present civilization, by changing it into ashes through atomic weapons. We have signed all the agreements banning the proliferation of atomic weapons. If we make any attempt to use the atom, it will be under international supervision with all guarantees in accordance with the international agreements. Unfortunately, however, we have not achieved any progress in using the atom for peaceful purposes as a result of the reactionary, hostile and intimidating policy followed by those nations which spread this allegation.

[Question] I have come from France where the threat of Qadhafi is discussed in the press. What is your view regarding France's position toward Africa and toward your country?

[Answer] First, we do not constitute a threat to anyone. The charge against us is one which this hostile policy manufactured. We the Africans are assailed by France and by the imperialist powers generally. The people of Chad are an example of this. They are the victims of this aggression.

Instability in Africa is caused by imperialist intervention and the presence of foreign forces and bases in Africa, because imperialism only looks after its own interests, in order to strengthen its monopolies of control over Africa's wealth. Europe persists in grabbing off 75 percent of African raw materials for the benefit of its factories. It is determined to keep Africa a mine for Western Europe. This is what imperialism means. It is the one that threatens stability and peace in the area. Its victims are the indigenous peoples of Africa, such as the people of Chad, who are being torn apart by civil war as a result of imperialist intervention.

We question now: What are more than 1,000 French soldiers doing in Ndjamina where hundreds are being killed daily? What is the justification for the presence of French forces in Ndjamina now? Their business has now been unmasked. They do not care about who controls Chad as much as they care that the French forces that are colonizing it remain there. The parties which France was fighting are now being supported by France. It is clear that France does not have friends and enemies. It has nothing but interests which it wants to safeguard in Chad, even if the poor, underdeveloped and innocent Chad people are victimized in the process.

These days, we watch with great anxiety the recklessness manifested by imperialist circles toward the peace of the African continent and the interests of the African peoples. We constantly cite what is now going on in Chad as an example of this.

EXTENSIVE TRAINING OF ARAB, FOREIGN TERRORIST MERCENARIES DETAILED

Cairo AKHIR SA'AH in Arabic 25 Jun 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Muhammed Wajdi Qindil: "What Is Going On Behind the Libyan Iron Curtain? Al-Qadhdhafi's Schemes in the Sea Of Shifting Sands: Soviet Advisers Are Training Mercenaries For Infiltration Into Egypt"]

[Text] What Col al-Qadhdhafi is planning, and what his sick mind is contemplating, are strange and dangerous things. His evil thoughts and unfulfilled dreams are leading and impelling him to the edge of an abyss of which he is unaware, a deep pit full of dangers and irresponsible adventures.

His thoughts drive him to the point of shrieking to the rejectionist front--which is called the resistance and steadfastness front--to help him confront the danger coming from Egypt. Why does he do this? Simply because Egypt proclaimed a state of emergency on its western border as a precaution against al-Qadhdhafi's threats and reckless adventures, and against any attempts at infiltration across the long open desert border with Libya.

Ending the state of emergency means returning this region to civilian administration and ordinary police surveillance. It would make it possible for any hostile foreign forces to seize the opportunity to carry out conspiracies in the western border region.

The state of emergency--limited to a period of one year--places the region under the protective security of the watchful and fully prepared Egyptian armed forces. This affords its inhabitants protection against any perils or hostile intentions originating behind the Libyan iron curtain, particularly in light of al-Qadhdhafi's threats and suspicious activities, and his suspicious alliance with the Soviet Union.

We do not pay any attention to al-Qadhdhafi's threats, nor are we worried by them, because we know what kind of a person he is.

But if these threats were transformed into deeds, we would respond with decisive deterrent force.

That is why we say that the Libyan colonel's false statements and claims are really strange.

On one hand, he openly threatens to turn his weapons, guns and missiles against Egyptian territory and Egyptian forces stationed along the border.

On the other hand, he screams for help from the rejectionist front and shrieks complaints to the security council whenever Egypt takes defensive measures to protect its land, cities, people and borders against sabotage, infiltration by mercenaries, and al-Qadhdhafi's other dangerous adventures.

The record is replete with examples and is well-known. The precedents serve as evidence and proof, and extend from the Western Desert to the Sudan, from Tunisia to Uganda, and lately, Chad.

Therefore, the same question is still relevant: What does al-Qadhdhafi want?

What does he have in mind with this fabricated uproar and the exaggerated claims about Egyptian mobilization on the Libyan border?

Furthermore, what is going on behind the Libyan iron curtain?

To what extent are the colonel's crazy ideas buried in the sea of shifting sands?

First, Col al-Qadhdhafi wants to cover up Libya's deteriorating domestic situation with these noisy blasts and propagandistic outbursts, in order to turn attention away from what is happening behind the Libyan border, and to preoccupy the Libyan people with an imaginary battle and a fabricated threat from Egypt.

Secondly, the colonel senses a state of instability and tension prevailing in the Libyan army. This has manifested itself in various ways recently. There is evidence that the six officers executed by al-Qadhdhafi last month, allegedly in order to combat corruption in Libya, were actually planning to carry out a revolution against his chaotic dictatorial regime.

There are increasing indications that al-Qadhdhafi has begun to lose control over the activities of the revolutionary committees, which have turned into centers of power and have brought chaos and terror into all government offices and facilities. People arriving from Tripoli are saying that there is a feeling of unhappiness and general discontent about these revolutionary committees, and that the colonel is no longer able to guide them, because they have turned into gangs of robbers and thieves using slogans of revolution and "power to the people." They are also saying that the domestic situation in Libya is deteriorating severely and is suffering a serious economic decline, because of the Libyans' anger toward the repressive measures taken by al-Qadhdhafi's regime, such as nationalization, confiscation of private property, and compulsory military training.

The German magazine DER SPIEGEL paints the same picture of Libya's deteriorating situation. It said that the Libyan people's hatred of al-Qadhdhafi, and the continual attempts to assassinate him, have forced him to take up residence in a tent within a Libyan army camp under heavy guard. Al-Qadhdhafi executed 40 officers in 1977 after they tried to depose him and put an end to his fearful regime. During the following two years, he executed 55 other officers for the same reason, after the discovery of attempts to overthrow him. He ordered the public hanging of students who demonstrated against his "Green Book" in Benghazi. The magazine criticized al-Qadhdhafi's behavior and his attempt to think of himself as a prophet. He calls himself "the prophet of the Sahara," and has ordered huge pictures of himself put in offices and shops, and printed on the dishes in hotels and restaurants!

It is clear that al-Qadhdhafi has been suffering from a severe nervous breakdown recently. This can be seen in his decisions, behavior and hysterical statements. The main reason for the breakdown is his disappointment over the devastating failure of all his plans and dangerous adventures, despite the counsel of his Soviet friends.

He was humiliated when, having sent his troops to Uganda to help his friend, 'Idi Amin, they fell into swamps, and became trapped in the jungle. He was compelled to pay a large ransom--about 20 million dollars--to Tanzania for the release of those who had been taken prisoner. When they returned to Libya, he ordered them to stand trial and ordered some of them to be executed because they had fled into the jungle.

The humiliation was then repeated in Tunisia after the failure of his Gafsa operation, and the collapse of the mercenaries he had sent to topple the Bourguiba regime and impose his dream of unification of Libya and Tunisia by force. The confessions of the mercenaries and infiltrators before the court were a hard slap in the face of al-Qadhdhafi. They admitted everything: military training in Libya in special camps for sabotage under the supervision of Palestinian, Cuban and Soviet instructors. They admitted how they had gone for long distances with Soviet weapons from secret caches near Tripoli as well as outside Libya. They revealed that al-Qadhdhafi had set up secret supply depots for weapons in Tunis, al-Qayrawan, Bizirte and Sfax to be used, when necessary, against the Bourguiba regime. Others said that there were additional secret main depositories in the Mediterranean, specifically in Sicily and Corsica.

In short, in their unsuccessful attempted raid, these defendants gave irrefutable evidence of the existence in Libya of a center for international terrorism, in every sense of the word. Thus was uncovered one of the dangerous games being played by the colonel behind his iron curtain. Thus, the Gafsa affair was in effect the first public trial of al-Qadhdhafi and his evil schemes in the region.

According to the confessions of Ahmad Mirghani, the leader of the terrorist infiltrators, about the secret Gafsa operation, the principal financier

and executive supervisor of this and similar schemes in the Libyan Arab Office For Foreign Contacts, with headquarters in Tripoli, which is directly under the authority of Col al-Qadhdhafi. Mirghani admitted that this office is the center of Libyan terrorism in the Arab countries, and that its function is to provide money, weapons and training to anyone who wants to commit sabotage or plot against the "moderate" Arab regimes, principally Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

The Libyan colonel has again recently suffered failure and humiliation in Chad. After inciting competing forces there against each other, his plans and dreams of becoming the "master of the Sahara" suffered a crushing blow, his ugly face was unmasked, and the troops he had sent to Chad's northern border suffered a hideous defeat.

According to the British publication the OBSERVER, the Libyan colonel's reputation in the Arab world has sunk to its lowest level, because of his evil conduct towards his Arab neighbors, and even towards the PLO. Al-Al-Qadhdhafi has become one of the most profitable customers of the Soviet Union, which sells weapons to Libya in exchange for hard currency.

The important thing is that we do not want to make light of what al-Qadhdhafi is doing behind the iron curtain which he has lowered around the Libyan people.

At the same time, we do not want to overstate the magnitude of the Libyan conspiratorial operations devised by the colonel--with the help of his Soviet allies who implement their own plans--against Egypt and other Arab countries. Therefore, it is necessary to take a close look at what is going on in Libya, which has been transformed into a base for international terrorism in the Mediterranean, and which is beginning to pose a direct threat to the security of the region. Special reports from there provide the following information:

The foreign groups lodged and trained by al-Qadhdhafi in the special camps near Tripoli and in the middle of the desert, include close to 20,000 mercenaries--Europeans, Asians, Africans, Arabs and Latin Americans. During the recent celebrations of the first of September [revolution] 7,000 of these mercenaries passed in a military review before the Libyan colonel in Benghazi as he dubbed them the "liberators of the Third World." Three agencies are in charge of these mercenaries as follows.

The first of these agencies is al-Qadhdhafi's secret committee or the Office For Exporting the Revolution. It is headed by al-Qadhdhafi himself, and consists of political and military experts who specialize in terrorism and revolution. The Agency For Revolutionary Theories, headed by the scholar Ahmad Salim, works with the secret committee. Since the alienation between the colonel and the PLO, the influential advisors on the secret committee have become the three leaders of Palestinian radicalism: George Habash, Nayif Hawatmah and Ahmad Jibril.

The second of these agencies is the "Arab Office," which is controlled by the secret committee. The Arab Office, specializes in sabotage and infiltration operations in the Arab countries. The third agency is a "Foreign Relations Office" which is responsible for training the mercenary terrorists, paying their salaries, arming them, and assisting them through the Libyan embassies in European capitals and third world nations. Thus, European terrorism depends on this office, which is headed by Maj Sayf al-Qadhafi, a relative of the colonel and a trusted colleague.

Where are the training and preparation centers for terrorist groups located?

In a camp in Banina, near Benghazi, there is a base for training Europeans. There are mercenary groups from Corsica and Sardinia, who came for hire after being recruited by agents of the Foreign Relations Office. This base is a school for sabotage, terrorism and guerrilla warfare. Palestinian instructors train them in the use of weapons and explosives. Members of the Basque separatist movement, the Irish Republican Army and the Italian Red Brigades are also present in this camp.

In the camp in Murada, east of Benghazi near al-Bayda, there is a base for training bedouin mercenaries whom al-Qadhafi is preparing for infiltration across the border into Egypt. They are learning to use weapons, including anti-aircraft guns. Marine commandos are also being trained to carry out shore landing operations by Soviet advisers who come from the base at Tobruk and the port at Bardiya.

In the Baskara camp, in the heart of the desert near the Sudan border, there is another base for Africans, specifically from the Sudan and Chad, where they learn to use the shoulder-carried SAM-7 and SAM-9 missiles. Soviet and Cuban advisers are responsible for the training. The camp has a military airport and is used by the Soviets as a stopover point for aircraft to Ethiopia.

The big Sabha camp in the middle of the desert in western Libya is a large depot for Soviet tanks of all kinds--T54, T62 and T72. Most of these are in poor condition, because of being stored together in the open air, and because of a lack of spare parts. The Soviets recently sent several technicians to this camp to repair and maintain these tanks, because there are not enough Libyan crews to do it. There is a similar camp, called (Tamr), near the Algerian border. Both camps are used for training Algerians, Moroccans, South Yemenis, Nigerians and Ugandans. The (Tamr) camp has also been equipped by the Soviets for the blitzkrieg operations which al-Qadhafi has been thinking about. C-120 heavy transport planes can land on the runway there.

There are other terrorist bases, on which al-Qadhafi spends millions of dollars, outside Libya. They are the Awzah base in Chad, and the Malta base, which was formerly a NATO base. There are major bases in Libya such as the Huwaylis base which has an arsenal of Soviet weapons and equipment,

and subterranean tunnels for the tanks. It is run by Soviet and Cuban advisers, and trains members of the "foreign legion" which is directly under the authority of al-Qadhdhafi, and is a secret commando organization.

This is how al-Qadhdhafi's plots are hatched in terrorist training bases in Libya.

Billions upon billions are squandered by the colonel, blinded by his delusions, in the middle of the desert, the sea of shifting sands.

Al-Qadhdhafi's real problem is that he is looking for a role--any role--and is not content to be the ruler of Libya with its small population. He fancies himself much more important, and feels that he deserves to be the ruler of a large nation. This is now his obsession towards Egypt and his grudge against President al-Sadat developed. Why? Because Egypt rejected his millions and his offer of unification with Libya, and thus became the target of his hatred and intrigue.

Looked at from a different angle, al-Qadhdhafi's problem is that he does not recognize his own limitations. He proceeds in accordance with his delusions, while the Soviets are laughing at him and exploiting him, using him to implement their own expansionist schemes and designs on the oil wells.

According to the FINANCIAL TIMES of London, "The deluded bedouin of Libya has no real friends, only nominal allies, even within the radical Arab world. Even those nations and parties with whom he has reasonably good relationships for a specified period of time view him with anxiety and fear because of his habitual irresponsibility and rashness. Col al-Qadhdhafi is a confusing Arab factor in the midst of the fluctuating fortunes in the region."

Take another example of the international view of al-Qadhdhafi. The ECONOMIST of London says that "the colonel's Libya" is not a mere source of propaganda and noise [Obviously sarcastic or misquoted sentence]. Because of its sparse, scattered population of not more than 2 million people, it cannot have any great military importance. Therefore President al-Sadat treats Col al-Qadhdhafi as if he were no more than a fly on an elephant's head!

Again, what does al-Qadhdhafi want?

The colonel's fantasies are inducing him to trust his Soviet advisers with their false claims and take their advice. This is a dangerous trap to fall into--as we did in June 1967--because he is becoming the Red Russian Bear's claw in the region.

The colonel's delusions have driven him to contrive this uproar over the Egyptian mobilization, and to seek the help of the rejectionist front to rescue him. This is a serious mistake which will trip him up--as in

the summer of 1977--because he knows full well that it is he who wants to play with fire, cause disturbances on the border, and send infiltrators to commit sabotage in Egypt.

Al-Qadhafi may think that because of his screams the world will defer to him, and that he will be able to disguise his evil intentions and the adventures he has schemed up. But in reality he will deceive no one but himself with his delusions in the sea of shifting sands.

9123

CSO: 4802

AGREEMENT SIGNED ESTABLISHING GULF PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 30 May 80 p 17

[Article: "Kuwait, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia Sign Agreement to Form Gulf Company for Production of Petrochemicals"]

[Text] Yesterday in Manama, Kuwait, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia signed an agreement to establish "The Gulf Company for the Production of Petrochemicals." Its capital will be 60 million Bahraini dinars.

Signing the agreement for Kuwait was the minister of oil, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah. The minister of development and industry, Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, signed for Bahrain, while the minister of industry and electricity, Dr Ghazi al-Gosaibi, signed for Saudi Arabia.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah stated that the fundamental goal of this project is to increase the bonds between the peoples of the area, peoples that are fundamentally one people.

He added that the more countries of the area participate in projects of this or any other kind, the more the peoples of the area will benefit from it.

He advocated selecting projects carefully so as to firmly establish successful cooperation among these countries, and not selecting for mere propaganda projects doomed to fail after they start.

Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, the Bahraini minister of development stated that the ideal way to link the Arabian Peninsula is to link the infrastructure and coordinate industries to pave the way for economic integration which would inevitably lead to a carefully planned unity. He said that "with regard to our hopes, ambitions and expectations, the project is a simple, humble step toward a bright future."

Dr Ghazi al-Gosaibi, the Saudi minister of industry and electricity, described the signing of the agreement as a turning point in the history

of Gulf coordination. He said that this coordination had emerged from the stage of hopes and dreams into reality.

He stressed that the participation of three Gulf countries in a petrochemical project is a sign that the area has attained a stage of intellectual maturity with the goal of avoiding repetition of duplicate projects and of achieving an integration enabling these industries to be successful in the future, to compete in world markets and to establish a firm basis for future generations to rely upon.

The agreement provides that the petrochemical complex will begin with 2 plants, 1 for producing methanol with a capacity of 1,000 metric tons a day, and the other for producing ammonia with a capacity of 1,000 metric tons a day as well.

The shares of this company will be owned in equal lots by the Kuwaiti Petrochemicals Company, the Bahrain National Oil Company and the Saudi Company for Basic Industry.

Total investments in the complex, which will be in Bahrain, are expected to total about \$400 million, and the complex is expected to start production by the end of 1983.

The Kuwaiti minister of oil, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, had arrived in Manama yesterday on a 2-day visit to Bahrain to participate in the meetings of the general assembly of the Bahrain-Kuwait joint company for petrochemicals which convened yesterday.

Minister al-Khalifa will also hold talks with the Bahrain minister of development and industry, Yusuf al-Shirawi, about coordinating oil affairs between the two countries.

The prime minister of Bahrain, Shaykh Khalifa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, and its foreign minister, Muhammad Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa met with the Kuwaiti minister of oil yesterday.

Informed sources in Manama stated that the Kuwaiti minister had talked with Bahrain officials about ways to bolster cooperation between the two sister countries and the other countries of the Gulf in economic and social domains, particularly through the establishment of an integrated industrial base in the countries of the Gulf.

8389

CSO: 4802

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH TO ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 20 May 80 pp 3, 17

[Speech by Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, to the Islamic Conference in Islamabad on 19 May 1980]

[Text] The U.S. must adopt a clear and just position which supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

There no longer exists any international organization, except our organization, which stands for independence and a true policy of non-alignment.

The Soviets and America have abandoned their responsibility to maintain international peace and security.

The Islamic world community's efforts to pursue its interests do not constitute an affront or threat to the rest of the world.

The Arab countries' policy to solve the Palestine problem by peaceful means is not based on weakness or defeatism.

Saudi Arabia supports Iran in [its efforts] to maintain its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

His royal highness, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, called upon the two superpowers to reconcile their positions concerning the causes of truth, justice, and freedom of the nations of the world.

He said that the United States must adopt a clear and just position which supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to determine their own fate, and to establish an independent state on their own territory.

He said that the Soviets must withdraw from Afghanistan and must respect the rights of the Afghan people to choose the type of government they wish to have for themselves.

In the speech he delivered yesterday in Islamabad during the second session of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference, Prince Sa'ud said that the issue of Jerusalem is the common denominator which could give relations between the world's two [major] religions and communities--the Christian and the Moslem religions and communities--a basis for mutual understanding and cooperation.

His highness made an appeal for self-control and for relying on wisdom to reach a solution to the crisis of the American hostages in Iran, and he emphasized the need to achieve more political and economic solidarity and unity between Islamic nations.

Here is the text of Prince Sa'ud's speech: The agenda which we have approved includes political, economic, social and cultural issues which are worthy of our study and our concern. We are sure that the members of the conference, by the grace of God, and also by virtue of the strong mutual understanding and solidarity which exists between them, will be able to come up with successful solutions for the consolidation of cooperation between the Islamic countries and of world peace. This is especially so, as we, in our actions, are guided by tolerant Islamic principles, which are based on foundations of truth, justice and goodness.

This organization--the Islamic Conference--has been able to prove that the Islamic world, in spite of the vastness of its territory, is able to rally together and constitute an effective force which rises above all negative phenomena, conflict or disputes which may occur between fellow-Islamic nations. It is also able to play a role in solving these conflicts and disputes. It is better for the Islamic nations to solve their disputes through this organization and within its framework, because there no longer exists an international organization, except our organization, which stands for independence and true impartiality. This is so, because our organization is free of outside influences, and, consequently, is concerned with issues concerning the Islamic world and the protection of the interests of its peoples.

The Islamic community's efforts to pursue its interests do not constitute an affront or a threat to the rest of the world. On the contrary, they promote the protection and safeguarding of international stability. We, the Moslems of the world, believe in peace to such a degree that the word "peace" is used when we greet each other and when we conclude our prayers. At the same time, we are a community which is called upon by its sharia to fight for the sake of truth. It is on this basis that we must fulfill our Islamic duty when the truth falls victim to aggression, and when the

foundations and pillars of peace are ready to crumble. This duty, role and responsibility of the Islamic community, as represented by its peoples, states, and governments, increases in scope and magnitude whenever any Islamic nation is touched by aggression, as in the case of the iniquitous Israeli aggression against Palestine and the Islamic holy places in Palestine; the Zionist attack on Arab areas in the Middle East; as well as the Soviet armed aggression against the militant Afghan people and the steadfast Islamic fortress of Afghanistan.

At this stage, our Islamic world is going through a decisive, historic turning point. The Zionist aggression against the Arab world is still under way. The world community has not been able to put a stop to this aggression which has imposed domination over Arab Palestine and Holy Jerusalem, and which has gone beyond the borders of Palestine to occupy other Arab areas and carry ruin and destruction to neighboring countries. In this, Israeli aggression not only violated the peace and security of the area, but threatened international peace and security at the same time.

While Israel was practicing aggression, the Arab countries sought to find a solution to the problem by peaceful means. This is not based on weakness or defeatism. Rather it reflects their desire to keep the world away from the horrors and tragedies of war. The Arab nations thereby provided a favorable opportunity which should receive the support of the international community at large, particularly the support of those nations, which, led by the U.S., back Israel.

Looking at it from another angle, Israel's aggression represents an open challenge to the legality and charter of the UN, and represents contempt for one of the most important foundations of the UN, which is the illegality of seizure of territory by force. There is no doubt that the continuation of the Israeli challenge can only be a call for the destruction of the international organization's effectiveness and for the return of the world community to the law of the jungle which mankind strove so long to get rid of. Israel will not succeed in its efforts, and will not succeed in its policy of occupation by settlement which it is following. It will not succeed in its efforts to obliterate landmarks and to change their age-old historic characteristics, especially in the holy places in the occupied Arab lands.

What increases this danger is the fact that governments in the East and the West created this problem in order to fragment the Islamic world and to weaken it. The two superpowers, which bear a great responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and the preservation of truth and justice in the world, have abandoned this responsibility and violated the rights of the Islamic world.

As for the United States, it was the first nation to recognize the Zionist entity and to offer--and it still offers--a great deal of political, material, and military support to its enemy. In doing so, the United States

ignores the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. On the other hand, we find the United States taking a clear and just position with regard to the Afghan situation.

Although the Soviet Union was one of the first nations to recognize the Zionist entity, and to share in the responsibility for creating and supporting it in material and human terms, the Soviet Union nevertheless played a tangible role in support of Arab rights concerning Palestine. We hope that this role will continue in an effective manner which will lead to a solution of the problem in such a way as to restore justice. However, this position does not give the Soviet Union the right to usurp the rights of the Afghan people and to infringe upon their sovereignty and right of self-determination.

This leads us to ask why [the U.S.] adopts this negative attitude toward the continuous Israeli violations of the rights of the Palestinian people and Israel's usurpation of their lands. It also impels us to appeal to the two superpowers to reconcile their respective positions concerning the causes of justice and freedom of the peoples of the world at large and the Palestinian and Afghan peoples in particular. Accordingly, America is called upon to adopt a clear and just position which supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to determine their own fate and to establish an independent state on their land. At the same time, we demand that the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan and respect the rights of the Afghan people to choose, in complete freedom, the type of government which they wish to have for themselves.

The solution to this complicated situation lies in confronting the danger which represents the greatest historical challenge ever faced by the Islamic world and the greatest threat ever to its tradition and existence. The Islamic countries must assert their complete independence, and must stay away from the conflicts of the superpowers so as not to turn their countries into a theater for these conflicts. The Islamic countries must be independent in their opinions and positions, and must keep away from the atmosphere and the effects of conflict between the big powers, be they Eastern or Western, communist or capitalist.

On the other hand, the Camp David agreements, claimed by their supporters to be an effort to bring about an ideal solution for the Palestine problem, have only succeeded in isolating Egypt from its fellow Arab countries and have not produced any positive results. On the contrary, they have only succeeded in spreading discord and division in the ranks of the Arab world, and have increased Israel's obstinacy and arrogance. [The Camp David principals] tried to make the world believe that they are trying to take effective steps toward the achievement of peace, but nothing of that sort has happened. What has happened is an increase in the danger of war. It should be pointed out here that the Palestinian people, who in the past faced all sorts of injustice and an organized policy of genocide, and resisted them with bravery and determination, are still resisting under circumstances for which we find few parallels in history. The Palestinian people expect of us full support in all fields.

It should also be pointed out that we are in dire need of solidarity to protect the sanctity of our holy sites in occupied Jerusalem and in other holy places. Zionism is trying to Judaize these places and to change their Arab-Islamic landmarks and deep-rooted historical character. The Zionist enemy has pursued his evil and his aggression to the farthest limits, as he decided, a few days ago, to Judaize Jerusalem under his domination and make it his capital.

Today, the Moslem world faces a new, dangerous, and similar challenge which is represented by the Soviet Union's direct occupation of Afghanistan. The danger is not restricted to Afghanistan. It threatens the whole region, because it is an act of expansionist aggression by a superpower which bears a responsibility to preserve international security, peace, and stability. It is an act of aggression which reflects a type of logic which has been rejected, namely, that the superpowers, being strong and powerful as they are, are entitled to intervene in the affairs of any other independent country which they consider to be within their sphere of influence in order to impose upon it whatever system they desire to impose. This represents a return, under a new form, of the old age of imperialism which we thought had gone for good. It also means that the superpowers are striving to pursue their interests at the expense of the interests of the smaller countries. And when the interests of these superpowers run into conflict over influence and domination, the inevitable result this will be the ruin and destruction of mankind.

The extraordinary Islamabad conference has condemned the Soviet Union and adopted a united position in its support of Afghanistan. By doing so, it has gained the respect of the international community and has made the Afghan people feel that their brothers are supporting them in their time of trial and tribulation. The extraordinary conference has also been a living expression of the Islamic world's confidence in its own effectiveness and capabilities. Consequently, it is incumbent on this conference of ours to stress its demand for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, and its lack of recognition or cooperation with the existing regime there which was imposed upon the Afghan people by force and has deprived them of their right of self-determination. It is also incumbent on our conference to strongly condemn the crimes which the Soviet occupation army is committing against the Afghan people. These crimes have gone so far as to attempt physical elimination of Afghans; commit acts of aggression against their mosques and peaceful villages and attack them with rapalm bombs; and even use chemical warfare agents against the Afghan people and violate the most basic principles of human rights.

It is ironic that while the international community is welcoming the admission of the state of Zimbabwe to the family of nations, the international community has so far regretfully been unable to take any decisive steps to end the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and to put a stop to the inhuman deeds which the Soviet army of occupation is perpetrating.

Since the international community has shown itself unable to do anything concerning this, it is up to the Islamic peoples and nations to close ranks among themselves and to adhere to joint position and definite steps which they can agree upon to confront this danger. As for the idea of neutralizing Afghanistan, if there are any efforts in that direction, they should be according to the wishes of the Afghan mujahidin and with their consent. Under no circumstances should neutralization be imposed upon Afghanistan, if it means an infringement upon its sovereignty and political independence.

The painful reality which has been revealed and demonstrated by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is that this superpower is now seeking to impose its will and to spread its influence and domination over other independent countries. The inevitable result of this will be the emergence of conflicts between the superpowers in their efforts to spread their influence and domination. This makes it incumbent on us to do our best to keep our Islamic nations out of these conflicts, so that we may preserve our complete independence, on one hand, and firmly confront outside dangers which are represented by the superpowers, however special their relations may be with any part of our Islamic world.

In this regard, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia expresses its dismay at the turn of events in relations between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran. My country promptly expressed its disapproval of the military action which America undertook, and considered it beyond the bounds of accepted norms of international behavior. We do not approve of holding the diplomats hostage, because they have rights which are sanctioned by the principles of our True Faith and our glorious Islamic history. These rights have also been sanctioned and recognized by international law and custom. But we affirm the decisions which our conference has issued in its emergency session in Islamabad, and we feel that the use of force is not in keeping with the principles of international law.

Therefore, we view what has happened with a great deal of apprehension and regret. The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia believes that any such action during a difficult and highly tense situation such as this in the region, creates undesirable complications for the peace and stability of the countries of the area. We appeal to both the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran to exercise restraint and use wisdom to arrive at the desired solution of releasing the hostages and normalizing relations between the two countries in keeping with the principles and goals of the United Nations and the principles of international law. At the same time, based on our organization's principles, goals, and decisions, we support the Islamic Republic of Iran in its efforts to preserve its sovereignty, the integrity of its territory, and its political independence.

These two issues, that is, the issue of the Middle East and the issue of Afghanistan, are among the most important problems and challenges confronting the Islamic world, because of the threat which they constitute to the security of the Islamic world in particular, and the world at large in general.

But there are other issues which the Islamic countries find themselves compelled to confront and bring about suitable solutions for. The Islamic world has numerous problems of this sort. There are the problems of liberation, achieving equality of opportunity, problems concerning minorities, and problems of emergence from a state of underdevelopment and pursuit of growth. All of these problems have their distinctive nature in each country. The issues concerning minorities in the Islamic world, whether we are talking about Moslems in Cyprus or Moslems in the Philippines, are vital, important issues.

As far as the Philippines are concerned, we see that our conference, in its previous sessions, took pains to discuss the situation of these Moslems, and lent an ear to the man who heads the Moro Liberation Front and is the legitimate Moro representative. The fact is that our Moslem brethren in that country are still claiming their legitimate rights. It is perhaps regrettable that so far they still have not received these rights. This is due to the negative nature of the position taken by the Philippines government which made it impossible to achieve results which would be beneficial to the unity and independence of the Philippines. This is inspite of the fact that the Tripoli agreement between the Philippines government and the Moro Liberation Front is candid and clear and was supposed to have been implemented as of December 1876.

We appeal to the government of President Marcos to implement the aforementioned agreement without delay and without distortion or modification, in fulfillment of its commitments as a state and as a country which is friendly to the countries of the Islamic world. At the same time we call upon our Moslem brethren in the Philippines and the leaders of their organizations to close their ranks, and to overcome the disputes and controversies which exist between them, so as to be able to confront the situation and be worthy of the trust of the Moslems of the Philippines and of the support they have received from the Islamic world. Unity in the ranks is the primary basis for achieving rights and demands.

As for the issue of economic growth, we find that it has moved up to become an urgent issue and one of priority at the present time. It requires that we give it the utmost attention. This is in keeping with the spirit of ideology with its stress on progress and growth. At the same time it is in keeping with the spirit of the times which stresses the importance of economic considerations which affect our world of today and which express its nature. We do not want to fall behind the times. On the contrary, we want to face the challenges of the modern age and overcome its difficulties.

We should not forget that our conference is being held at a time when the whole world is dealing with a variety of intense economic crises, and that our Islamic nations are affected, one way or another, by these crises. There is the issue of inflation, and the issue of the prices of raw materials which are not commensurate with the prices of manufactured goods. There are also some problems which have arisen due to a disturbance of the economic equilibrium resulting from a decline in revenues and a dwindling of reserves.

On this basis, this conference should give a great deal of attention to economic affairs and underscore their importance in today's real world by helping the Islamic countries to confront their difficulties and to achieve their development projects. On this basis, we should take a united position as independent Islamic nations capable of making a positive contributions at forthcoming international negotiations. In this regard, we must prove that our cooperation does not depend on the results of conferences, but that it leads to successfully dealing with the issues which concern us (because) it is based on a firm foundation of affinity.

Accordingly, we hope that the present framework for economic cooperation between Islamic countries will be consolidated. Therefore, we heartily approve of the Islamic Development Bank as the instrument through which to achieve our desired economic goals by means of strengthening its general activities and exploring avenues for new activities. For example, the bank could concentrate on joint economic projects of the Islamic countries, increase its allotments for financing trade between the Islamic countries, and offer guarantees of loans for such trade, since the bank's authorized capital is 2 billion Islamic dinars, whereas paid-in capital is only 750 million Islamic dinars, we suggest setting as our objective the increase of paid-in capital by 1.5 billion Islamic dinars [authorized capital would have to be increased to make this possible]. We also support the creation of legal and technical instruments for the encouragement of cooperation between the Islamic countries. These would include signing a protective agreement, encouraging investment, and establishing an Islamic association of maritime transport corporations.

In addition to this, we appeal to the members of the Islamic Conference Organization to fully shoulder their responsibilities concerning the administrative and financial problems which are faced by the general secretariat and agencies belonging to the organization, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund. The member nations should undertake to fully pay their share, so that the organization may continue to serve the goals which we all seek and strive for. In this regard, we suggest that the door be opened for contributions by citizens to the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

I do not want to give a gloomy impression or a negative picture about the issues which affect our political future, nor about the economic issues which are also the subject of our interest and our concern. In spite of the problems, challenges, and obstacles which we face, in each of these issues there is a glimmer and a ray of hope. This induces us to take a somewhat optimistic view that we will see the triumph of truth and the restoration of order.

Israeli aggression is continuing in spite of isolated efforts on both the Arab and international scenes which purport to be striving for a solution for the Palestine problem. Still, there is a significant development in the positions of many of the peace-loving countries which support truth and justice. We should mention, in particular, the position taken by the

Europeans with regard to the Palestine question. This indicates an understanding of the essence of the problem and the necessity of solving it on the basis of the Palestinian people's right of self-determination. Another cause for optimism is the fact that political and diplomatic victories are being achieved by the PLO in its role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In its efforts, the PLO is supported by the willpower and abundant energies and resources of the Islamic peoples. Successful steps and important actions have been achieved by the Jerusalem Committee, under the chairmanship of his majesty, King Hasan [of Morocco]. It has made a positive contribution toward explaining the dimensions of the issue of Holy Jerusalem and has rallied strong interest in the problem of Jerusalem in various international gatherings.

The Jerusalem committee is presently preparing a report to be submitted to the next summit conference. Its most significant achievement in this regard [is organizing cooperation on the issue of Jerusalem]. [One or two garbled lines here]. Through these contacts, the Islamic world has extended its hand to the Christian world to cooperate with it on saving mankind from the threat of destruction posed by the international conflict, especially the conflict between the superpowers, and in preserving the ethics and fundamental bases of cooperation. If there is any symbol of cooperation which can crystallize these concepts, it is the issue of Jerusalem. For this reason, we hope that the nations and spiritual leaderships of the Christian World will maintain this constructive cooperation which is for the benefit and safety of mankind, because Jerusalem is the only common denominator which can transform relations between these two world religious communities into opportunities for cooperation and mutual understanding.

Although the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continues, there have been a few positive consequences of the developments of this problem. One of these is the splendid solidarity and united position by means of which the Islamic countries have been able to demonstrate that the Islamic world is really united. This has been a great achievement and an important indication which has shown that the Islamic world is fortunately walking up to the dangers which threaten it. This will have a great effect on its future and aspirations not only with regard to the problem of Afghanistan, but also with regard to all other problems of the Islamic world.

Another consequence has been the tangibly growing international awareness of the dangerous dimensions constituted by the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. There is no doubt that the steady growth of an international feeling such as this will have international repercussions and reactions which will benefit the Afghan cause. Above all, though, there has been the steadfastness of the Afghan people. It has stood like a solid rock, against which wave after wave on Israeli [sic] aggression has destroyed itself. This proves to us that the Afghan people's faith and firm will are stronger and firmer than any designs to destroy their faith and their unity.

In spite of the difficulty and complications of the economic problems faced by the Islamic world, especially in light of the crises and vicissitudes which the world economy suffers from time to time, the issue of economic growth has received great attention in the Islamic countries. This has resulted from tremendous efforts exerted through the various committees and agencies of the Islamic Conference Organization which have dedicated themselves to these goals. I would like to single out the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and other effective instruments which serve the goals of economic development and seek to surmount the difficulties and obstacles which stand in the way of development in many of the Islamic nations. This has taken place due to the various types of aid and contributions which have been and continue to be offered by the member states of the organization to development projects in the developing countries. These serve as an effective illustration of the principle of cooperation and solidarity and work for the benefit, progress, and prosperity of the Islamic peoples.

In the annual meetings of our council we took many decisions regarding the political and economic issues which are currently submitted to us to discuss and study more thoroughly. The impact of these decisions has been limited. This fact means that we need to demonstrate a great deal of resoluteness and determination. We need to undertake persistent action, sincere efforts, and additional coordination to function in a coordinated and harmonious manner on the international scene so that our actions may have tangible, positive effects.

If we review the history and experience of our organization since it was established, we notice that the Islamic summit meetings, though few in number, have played a great role in realizing a number of major achievements in the realm of joint Islamic action. The stirring and historic Islamic summit meeting held following the burning of the Holy Mosque of al-Aqsa by criminal Zionism, launched action toward the achievement of definite goals and had positive and fruitful results. It led the Islamic Conference Organization to form several Islamic agencies which are like cornerstones in the edifice of Islamic solidarity which we see today.

The Islamic summit conference in Lahore firmly anchored the pillar of this solidarity in a manner characterized by effectiveness and realism. The conference was able to lay down the foundations of economic and social institutions which have made giant strides on the road of progress and prosperity for the Islamic peoples. As you know, in our meeting in Fez last year, we agreed to hold the third Islamic summit conference in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the beginning of the new century of the Islamic calendar. This placed a big responsibility on the shoulders of our council. We have to prepare for this conference and provide it with an objective evaluation of all activities and aspects of Islamic cooperation in all areas and on all levels. We have to report on the problems and obstacles which stand in our way, and we must submit a complete and clear report on past events and on aspirations for the future, presenting the negative as well as the positive

aspects of all the basic issues to be discussed. We must suggest definite ideas for dealing with these problems. This will effectively aid Moslem leaders in carrying out their enormous tasks and in realizing more achievements and gains for our Islamic peoples in all domains--political, economic, social, and cultural.

Our forthcoming summit conference will occur in a climate of radiant renaissance of the Islamic world. This will give the conference dimensions and will cause it to be of the utmost importance for the entire world at this decisive stage of Islamic history. The world will learn of the tremendous importance of the Islamic movement. This summit meeting will be a test of the degree of firmness of Islamic solidarity, and will provide us with a rare opportunity to show that we, by means of our unity, cohesion, and solidarity, constitute a force for good which cannot be disregarded in the international arena. We will also be able to show that the tolerant Islamic principles which are based on love, justice, and equality, are torches which illuminate the path not only for Moslems, but also for the world at large. For this reason, the preparations we will be undertaking for this conference will have a great effect in paving the way for great achievements. There is no doubt that one of the important decisions of this session of our council will be to prepare the needed evaluations and reports for this forthcoming summit.

9468

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NEW INDUSTRIAL CITY UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT AL-JUBAYL

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 20 May 80 pp 4-5, 17

[Interview with Dr Jamil al-Jashi, general manager of the Jubayl industrial project; date and place not given]

[Text] The dream for the future has been planted in the sands of al-Jubayl.

Abroad, they exaggerate the problem of the work force in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi workers in al-Jubayl will advance from the construction phase to the operational phase.

The industrial city in al-Jubayl will not be a walled city. It will be an open city, like any other city in Saudi Arabia.

The gigantic industrial project will be transformed into a productive base which will support the national economy. We can export some consumer goods based on petroleum production.

In the Jubayl experiment, we spent a great deal of time to arrive at an appropriate standard for the process of development.

What we discovered in the commission was: Why can't our cities have development plans which originate in the cities themselves?

Eighty-five percent of the commission's contracts are with Saudi firms.

In the Jubayl project the percentage of Saudi workers is 5, and the percentage of Saudi administrative employees is 12.

The process of industrialization in our country has become inevitable, whether others like it or not.

The silent person is the really hard-working and productive person. This is the surprising criterion we discover as we watch some of our Saudi citizens avoid the flashlights of cameras and newspaper headlines, and simply devote themselves full time to carry out their responsibility to their country.

There are many people like this, but they require investigative journalism to be discovered. Motivated by patriotism and a desire to promote growth and development, AL-RIYAD today presents, in its Tuesday interview feature, Dr Jamil al-Jashi, the general manager of the Jubayl project.

AL-RIYAD was surprised to find out, when it interviewed him in the field, that an enormous national project is being planted in the sands of the desert, and that this project will be transformed into a base of production which will support the national economy.

In the interview, we entered into the details of this dream and its future. We occasionally reused some minor problems, which impelled us all the more to seek out the facts. Yusuf al-Kuwaylit, Muhammad Rida Nasrallah, and Sultan al-Bazi'i of AL-RIYAD took part in the interview.

Dr al-Jashi began by saying: "I want to thank the newspaper AL-RIYAD for its interest in following industrial projects and all other realms of development in Saudi Arabia. I hope that today I will succeed in depicting or shedding some light on the Jubayl project or, as we now call it, the Jubayl Industrial City Project. As to our future notions concerning this project, I hope that, God willing, it will have a bright future.

This project is based on guidelines of the Royal Commission to design an industrial area or an industrial city where the nation can build a productive base for future growth, and, at the same time, to preserve the values of the Saudi people and the ancient principles which govern the life of our people, that is, the teachings of Islam and the authentic customs of the Arabs. These are two very important elements. They constitute the core of our overall planning, which is in keeping with the guidelines. We have attempted to follow these guidelines in our fundamental plans, and sometimes even in our detailed plans. This way the city of al-Jubayl will be like any other Saudi city. Perhaps there will be one small difference, namely that the services which we are trying to introduce in al-Jubayl will, God willing, be services which Saudis will be pleased with when they come to work in al-Jubayl. They will find an atmosphere conducive to work and production. There will be excellent services on a level which both we and the government wish to have in all the cities of Saudi Arabia.

[Question] In view of this transformation of the city of al-Jubayl, and in view of the fact that it is going to become an industrial city, we would like to become acquainted with a few facts, such as the size of the work force which will be employed and the guidelines which you will be using to control this work force.

[Answer] The problem of the work force is portrayed abroad as larger than it really is. We have to look at it in terms of several categories: 1. the work force needed for the plants, 2. the work force needed for the basic installations and facilities, 3. the work needed for the construction phase, and 4. the work force needed for the period which follows the construction phase, that is, the operational phase.

The work force required for the plants during the phase which follows the construction phase is a very small work force. For the first phase [of operation] of the plants, that is, throughout the course of the next 10 years, (Sabic) estimates that the work force which will be needed will be about 10,000. This is assuming that all planned projects have been implemented. Ten thousand workers, engineers, and administrative personnel is a very small number for a period of 10 years for a project of this sort.

In addition to the work force needed for operating the plants, there is, of course, the work force needed for the operation of the basic installations and facilities. The work force in the basic installations and facilities may be considered to be unimportant in comparison with the work force required for the plants. But we have to be aware of the experience [of others] around us. For example, we find that in Aramco, in the late 60's, Saudis had come to constitute about 80 percent of the work force. This is what the Royal Commission now has in mind in its planning. It expects that, by the end of the first stage of the process of industrialization, [the Saudi work force] will constitute 80 percent [of the work force] in the plants and in the operation of the basic installations and facilities. I believe that this is possible to achieve, and that it is neither impossible, nor difficult to do within this time frame.

As to the work force needed during the construction phase, plant which requires 300 workers during the operational phase may require 1,000 or more, maybe even 2,000, during the construction phase. For this reason, during the course of the next 5 years, we may need more than 10,000 workers in the plants. The work force required may even be as high as 20,000 or 25,000 workers for both the industrial installations and the facilities at the same time. That is, the peak figure for the work force will be about 25,000. This peak figure will then start to go down when the construction phase ends. When the work force needed for the construction phase starts to decrease, the work force needed for the operational phase will begin to increase.

As for workers needed during the construction phase, there is no problem in sending for them and then sending them back to their own countries when the construction phase is over. This is what is happening. Right now the longest construction contract is maybe for a period of 2 years. These 2 years are, for example, for work to be done by carpenters, construction workers, foundry workers, and electricians. These people are needed for various periods of time. Consequently, in the case of a contract whose life is for a period of 2 years, we find that the workers manning

them consist of 4 or 5 groups. Each group comes to work for a period of 6 months, and then leaves. There is no long-range use of a foreign work force. The worker comes for a period of 6 months, at most a year, and then leaves and goes back to his own country. Then another worker comes in his place. This high turn-over operation makes the foreign work force transitional. The workers are here strictly on a temporary basis.

At the same time, the commission has tried to create a suitable environment for these workers so that they will have something to do during their free time. When they get off work, they find that there are athletic fields, suitable means of recreation, restaurants to eat in, and comfortable places to live in. When a worker gets off work, he is tired, he wants to relax a little bit or maybe play ball a little bit, and then go to sleep. Consequently, we do not really have a work force problem.

What we consider to be a problem is that which concerns the work force which we will be needing on a long-range basis for operating the plants. We are beginning to train this work force. And I believe that Dr Ghazi al-Gosaibi [Saudi Minister of Industry], in the press conference which he recently held in al-Jubayl, gave a clear picture of the fact that we have now already begun to hire engineers, and that we are going to be hiring secondary school graduates for training. As soon as the plants start operations at least 30 percent of [the full capacity] work force will have been hired. Maybe even more will have been hired if things keep on going as they are going right now. As far as I am concerned, the issue of the work force will not at all constitute a serious problem if (Sabic) proceeds to do its training job, and if the commission also continues its programs of training and incentives to young Saudis to move to al-Jubayl and work there. I think that we are giving the work force problem more attention than it deserves.

[Question] There is one point which maybe needs more clarification. Is it the commission's task to train or prepare a staff for the construction phase or for the operational phase which comes after the construction phase? Is the commission undertaking to train young Saudis who can be utilized in the operational phase?

[Answer] The commission is concentrating on short-term and long-range needs. It is concentrating on areas of training for short-term needs required for the construction phase, and also for the operational phase. The training center which has received most of the contracts has space for about 1,000 trainees. Trainees live there, receive their training, and all of their needs are met. This center has been set up to accommodate the needs of the first phase, during which requirements of construction processes are concentrated on. It will then go on to deal with the needs of the operational phase.

When we proceed to the operational phase, there will be some change. It may be that at first we will concentrate on priorities such as training procedures or particular vocations. As time goes on we may find that standards have

rise. Accordingly, we would switch training from simple to higher levels. For example, at first a person might learn foundry work and carpentry. Later on, however, we will be obliged to use computers and programming, so that operations such as repairing and maintaining computers and the like will enter the picture. The worker will be ready and determined to adapt himself to the transition of the city from the construction phase to the operational phase, and even to higher phases in the course of the development of Saudi society.

[Question] There is a view which says that qualified Saudi personnel are used more by (Sabic) than by the Royal Commission.

[Answer] What do you mean?

[Question] (Sabic) is an organization which attracts all qualified Saudi personnel, including new graduates, those who have settled down, and those who have just graduated from a university. On the other hand, the Commission is said to repel Saudi workers. Is this due to an administrative factor, a technical factor, or a specific complex causing two orientations?

[Answer] If what you mean is that the staff or administrative system in (Sabic) tries harder to attract Saudi employees than does the staff in the commission, I could perhaps agree with you. This is because (Sabic) is a company which has complete freedom to set up its own administrative system which would be suitable for attracting young Saudi personnel, whereas the commission now is linked to the civil service system. Whatever applies to government officials also applies to the commission. We always find, not only in al-Jubayl but also in all of the other cities in Saudi Arabia, that there is a difference between companies and government agencies. I imagine that things will continue like this.

But when we speak about the work force, we do not mean just the needs of the commission and of (Sabic). Many other enterprises will be working, whether or not the commission is able to satisfy their needs. There are many enterprises that will be working, companies such as (Sabic) and the companies that will be associated with Petromin. The private sector will have ample room for operation. The Royal Commission, in the end, will definitely be concerned only with the people who will be administering the project of al-Jubayl as a whole. The commission will perhaps also work on the creation of special agencies which will offer certain categories of services, such as water supply and sewage systems. In other cities, these are operated by a water and sewage department. Something of this sort may happen in al-Jubayl some day. Instead of the commission itself operating the water sewage projects, it will perhaps establish a company or a particular agency which will undertake this operation.

For this reason, I do not expect the Commission to retain a large number of people. Today, the commission employs a large number of people. I expect that many of the administrative agencies and organizations will have a lot

of room for accounting personnel. When we speak about Saudi employees, we are speaking about the project as a whole, regardless of whether the commission or other agencies hire them. The important thing to us is that Saudis do come. And I also hope that the commission will have the capacity to increase the participation of young Saudis in the project, especially at this stage. I believe that every Saudi who can be hired today is a gain for the country in the long run, because our current experience is an experience which will not be repeated. Our young Saudis will constitute a really excellent nucleus for work to be done in the various cities of the Saudi Kingdom after the experience they will have gained in al-Jubayl and Yanbu'.

[Question] We would like to learn the extent to which the inhabitants of the city of al-Jubayl have profited from the commission's projects. We fear that the commission's projects will, in the final analysis, be transformed into a walled city which will not have anything to do with the inhabitants or the community of al-Jubayl.

[Answer] First of all, the city will not be a walled city. The city will be an open city, like any other city in Saudi Arabia. Of course, there will always be some difference in the level of services provided between the industrial and the old city of al-Jubayl, and, for that matter, between al-Jubayl and any other city. You can always draw comparisons between any two cities. You can compare the services in al-Khubar with the services in al-Dammam. And you can compare the services in Riyadh with services in other places. This comparison will stand. However, in my opinion, the thing which will decide the quality and level of services is the officials who will be supervising them, whether or not the services are in the old city of al-Jubayl or in the industrial city of al-Jubayl.

If we are fortunate to have a suitable administrative apparatus in the old city of al-Jubayl, then I believe that it will be quite possible for services there to reach the level that we hope to reach in the industrial city of al-Jubayl. And it is also possible for the opposite to happen. That is, if the administrative apparatus in the industrial city of al-Jubayl some day becomes weak or does not have adequate qualifications, the level of services will go down. This is how services are to be compared in the final analysis. There is no doubt about this. The state is providing an opportunity for everybody to offer his service to his fellow citizens, and to offer all needed services. The only difference is that some of us may have the expertise which enables us to carry out these services on an excellent level, and others may still be in the process of acquiring this expertise and may still be facing obstacles which may make it somewhat difficult for them to offer the services needed. When we face difficulties in the real world, it is not easy to change things overnight. When you talk about a city's need to have a sewage system, there is a difference between constructing a sewage system in a city which is being built and reconstructing a sewage system in an old city.

There are other problems like this one. I think that the problems which we are facing in our cities are problems which are normal. In the course of time, and if we insist on improving our cities, services will get better. For this reason, I am looking forward to seeing services which I hope will be on the same level whether they are in the old city of al-Jubayl or in the industrial city of al-Jubayl. I hope that the two cities will complement each other and will cooperate to achieve the goal of rendering the appropriate services. This is because, in the final analysis, and as the two cities grow, there will always be people who will be moving from one to the other. This is the law of life. You always find people who have different tastes. For one reason or another, one person wants to live in the north, whereas another wants to live in the south. For example, a person engaged in commerce might prefer to live in the town of al-Jubayl, and so forth.

[Question] Right now we are of course experiencing a time of economic prosperity. Are there any communications between the commission and some of the agencies which are carrying out some of the development projects, such as the municipalities, for the purpose of extending to a number of other areas of Saudi Arabia the benefit of the experience gained from the project here?

[Answer] I think that you are touching upon a point which has been discussed by his excellency, Shaykh Hisham Nazir [the Saudi minister of planning], on a number of occasions. A point that has often been repeated is: Why can't each city have development plans which originate within the city itself, and an executive apparatus in the city itself? This may be the most important thing we have discovered. In order to solve the problems of coordination which is now taking place, there is a better way to do things. It is to have an apparatus which is given the responsibility for this or that city. It would be given all of the necessary plans concerning the sewage system, the road system, the telephone system, the electric power system, and other services which the city needs. After we lay down the plan, this apparatus itself would be entrusted with implementing it. We would thereby develop link between the planning process and the process of implementation. Implementation would be under a single supervisory body. It is advisable that this body be in the city concerned, because, when you do planning for an area which is far away, you do not always know how to correctly plan for it, no matter how much capability and vision you might have.

You will find that many aspects of the planning process need to be improved. Planning made for a town in the town itself, and implementation via an apparatus which is located in the town itself--this is the thing that can provide us with 90 percent of the solutions for our problems. Of course, there is the ministry of planning, which long ago understood this concept. If we can benefit from the ministry's experience, we may be doing the greatest favor to all of our cities. Of course, there are other matters. If we apply this experience, we might be able to derive benefit from other things. For example, when we come to design a sewage system in some other city, it will be possible for us to ask what we have done in al-Jubayl, and

what is the basic framework that has been established for the designing and planning which we want to benefit from. One of the things which we have concentrated on in al-Jubayl and Yanbu' is the fact that our premises are always based on a particular framework of particular dimensions so that you will always have an authoritative source to refer to if, for example, you want to design a water supply system and want to know, for example, what quantity should be allotted to each individual and on what basis the designing of the water system should be done. It is a matter of standards. We have attempted to devote a great deal of time to arriving at an appropriate standard. We may have been mistaken, but in the long run it is the experience which will be beneficial to us.

For this reason, for example, after we finished the general plan for the residential area in al-Jubayl, we sent it to most of the principal municipalities in Saudi Arabia so that they could benefit from it there. We are also constantly trying to meet with the universities. Many university students write to us, requesting permission to visit the project. Almost every week we have a group from some elementary or secondary school visiting us. We hope that all of this will help to spread the technology which has been achieved in al-Jubayl, whether directly or indirectly. But perhaps the most important thing is the basic idea, that is, that we do the city planning on the city level within an apparatus which exists in the city, and that we implement the plan by means of this very same apparatus.

[Question] To what degree has the local community in al-Jubayl been in close contact with the commission? And to what degree has it benefited, directly or indirectly, from this commission's projects? And how do you view the future?

[Answer] As for the local community in al-Jubayl, if you recall, in the year 1974 a census was taken and the population there was between 8,000 and 10,000. So the basic size of the community in al-Jubayl is very small. And most of these 8,000 or 10,000 people work outside of al-Jubayl. After the founding of the major project, or after projects were started in the industrial city of al-Jubayl, some of them began to come back either to work in our commission, or to work in the field of commerce. They began opening commercial offices and travel agencies. Some of them are workers who are entering the field of industry, be it in the old city of al-Jubayl, or in the industrial city. There are people from al-Jubayl who are starting projects of their own. I believe that the natives of this area are benefiting from this. Perhaps the best proof of this is to be found in the difference between old al-Jubayl, which we saw when we came 5 years ago, and what we see there today. We see the number of stores which have been built, and the number of grocery stores that have sprung up. We find a very big difference between what used to be 5 years ago, and what we find today. It was possible for al-Jubayl to benefit from the services brought in by the project, for example, water and electricity services and so forth. These services have naturally been brought about due to the formation of the commission and its responsibility on the basis that definite land areas were allotted to it by the government and it was given responsibility over these areas.

The old town of al-Jubayl has not been able to directly offer these services which are offered inside the industrial city, but there is nothing to prevent these services from being established in cooperation with other government agencies. For example, the municipality in al-Jubayl is responsible for the building of a sewage system and is responsible for the water supply system. This can be worked out with the ministry of agriculture. And take, for example, the telephone system. The commission has tried to work together with government agencies and to make the needs clear to them. Concerning the telephone system, for example, Shaykh Hisham Nazir has put in a great deal of effort to speed up the introduction of a dial telephone system in the old town of al-Jubayl. This is done through the ministry of planning and the ministry of finance. The projects which old al-Jubayl needs are submitted through the ministries. They are always taken into consideration when the budget is reviewed every year. Of course, this is a result of the commission's attempt to alert authorities, whether they are in the ministry of planning or in the ministry of finance, to the fact that old al-Jubayl should not be forgotten in government projects.

In the final analysis, the level of services, as I said in the beginning, is linked to the readiness shown by the authorities in al-Jubayl to provide such services. When projects are started in Riyadh, they may have originated anywhere in the whole country. A person who is able to present a forceful case is the one who gets something done. You cannot take care of all of the projects at once. But I think that as the commission has connections with the minister of planning, and as the deputy minister of planning is on the budget committee, they can do a lot to give priority to al-Jubayl and Yanbu' in obtaining services that they need.

[Question] There is another question which concerns what some people say about the projects being too costly, whether they are projects concerned with the building of basic facilities or industrialization projects. Any company which takes on any project subcontracts it to a number of other companies who will do the job at less cost. Because of this, the opportunity to achieve excellence is lost, and another thing that is lost is the opportunity to benefit from the same basic planning for any project. What is your point of view concerning this?

[Answer] This does not at all apply to the commission, because the commission basically began by using a method which could be called dividing up the projects, so that that are distributed around. For example, when we have a road project, we divide this road up into smaller portions and distribute the work of building it, so that we give every reasonable portion of it to an appropriate company. The basis for proceeding in this manner is that we want to give as much opportunity as possible to Saudi companies, and to the smaller companies among them in particular. This is why we find that 85 percent of the commission's contracts are with Saudi companies. In fact, in the case of some of the jobs to be done we invite only Saudi companies to take part.

At the same time, the commission does not permit any company to subcontract its work to other companies, because, as you said, if it takes the job and gives it to others, then it is merely making a profit out of it. So, the commission stopped this procedure from the very beginning. For this reason, you will find that the costs of the commission's projects have probably reached the point where they are as low as possible, so much so that the contractors often say that they are no longer able to reduce their prices. The profit made is merely a reasonable profit which should not at all be increased in any way. The situation which you described really does not occur with the commission. This is a result of the commission's dividing up the projects, its insistence that Saudi organizations take part in the bidding, and its refusal to allow a company to subcontract any of its work.

[Question] It is suggested that industrialization faces problems. In particular, voices from abroad are saying that a future of industrialization in Saudi Arabia would not be fruitful, and would not be successful. They cite many things, including the problem of the work force, a problem which you have already brought up and talked about. They are also saying that industrialization means retraining people, and that this can be complicated. And they are saying that the administration of all these matters will be a difficult task for a country which has so few inhabitants, and which, right now, is a newly-developing one as far as technology is concerned. They are also saying that the new Saudi staffs of personnel are still unable to carry out industrialization. These are the types of things that they are saying.

[Answer] Well, I believe that I would like to quote what some responsible officials said last week. His excellency, Dr Fayiz Badr, was answering a question which was very similar to this one. His answer was right to the point when he said that if we paid attention to what other people outside of Saudi Arabia were saying, we might never have built King 'Abd al-'Aziz University, and might not have built the Petroleum University. In fact, there are a lot of things which we might not have built.

There are those who say: You are building universities like the University of Riyadh and you do not have the capacity to administer it, so why are you building another university? Now there are six universities in Saudi Arabia. We have to be cautious about listening to what is said by somebody who comes here from outside. The important thing is that we be convinced of our potential and our capacities. As for things that are said by an outsider, especially someone who comes from a country which has an interest in having him say things like this, our answer is that the process of industrialization in our country has become inevitable, whether or not we want it and whether or not other people like it.

Development means that you set up services in the cities and set up services in the villages. If you have agricultural lands, then you plant them. If you have certain resources, then you try to derive benefit from these resources either through industrialization or through agriculture. Today we have gas and we have oil. We must utilize and exploit all of this.

Of course, we will not be able to benefit from this except by means of industrialization. This is something that the industrial countries are not happy about, because they do not want the developing countries to enter the stage of industrialization, and do not want them to enter even the stage of agriculture, as long as it is possible to keep the developing countries dependent on them.

We have to be very cautious when we listen to things said by outsiders about industrialization. The important thing is that we be convinced of our capacities and of our own potential. I believe that Saudi Arabia has no alternative but to strengthen its agricultural sector, its services, and its industry. As we undertake something like this, how do we change from a developing nation into an advanced nation? In spite of the fact that we are late in entering the age of industrialization, it is still better to enter it than to simply leave industrialization to others. Otherwise, we would keep on being totally dependent on others. Of course, this is what they want.

[Question] There are about three government agencies which oversee industry, or are concerned with industry. These are Petromin, the ministry of industry, and the Royal Commission. These agencies have incompatible systems. While one is subject to the civil service system, the other is subject to some other particular administrative system. Do you believe that this represents fragmentation of the process of industrial centralization?

[Answer] First of all, as far as the Royal Commission is concerned, we cannot say that it is responsible for industry. The commission is charged with establishing an infrastructure. It prepares an area, and helps plant owners to establish industries. The plant owners are not only (Sabic). There is also Petromin. They are the basic elements in the industrial operation. But we also have the private sector, and a great many people from the private sector participate in industry. So, as I see it, there is no fragmentation of the industrial operation. The method being followed now is that you come and prepare an industrial area in al-Jubayl and Yanbu'. You prepare this area to have plant owners come and set up their industries. The plant owners could be (Sabic) and its associates, or Petromin and its associates, or they could also be private sector enterprises. The commission's role is basically that of getting these facilities ready. Petromin's role concerns the industries of petroleum itself and oil refining. (Sabic)'s role concerns basic petrochemicals and minerals. You also have the private sector, which is going to play a very prominent role in the secondary industries which will be depending on the products of Petromin, (Sabic), or other processing industries which the private sector form. As far as I am concerned, the industrialization process is not fragmented by different systems of administration. The Royal Commission is a government agency. It is basically a municipal body which sets up services in a city. In this regard, it is like any other municipal body in Saudi Arabia. (Sabic), as a company, has its own administrative system. Petromin was also established long ago as an institution. The projects which we will have will mostly be involved with companies such as the companies of (Sabic).

[Question] Concerning private industrialization, in your opinion, what is the extent of the private sector's consciousness of the task which will be entrusted to it in the future, bearing in mind the fact that there have already appeared signs of a demand for these industries?

[Answer] I think that the private sector, during the course of the past 5 years, has shown a very favorable response to the policy of the government concerning the process of industrialization. This can be clearly seen by the number of plants which have been established during the last 5 years, and the number of projects which are being studied right now or which are in the process of being licensed by the ministry of industry. About 6 months ago, the commission held a meeting in order to talk about available opportunities. We were really surprised at how many people from the private sector, the commission itself, and the ranks of officials came to the meeting. We were surprised by the fact that about 400 people from all over Saudi Arabia came to the meeting. We had expected only about 100 people to attend the meeting. In this meeting, we, together with (Sabic), Petromin and all other government agencies, tried to make it clear just what opportunities were available. Meetings of this sort will continue in the future. We will be having conferences at universities, and visits. I believe that all of this will pave the way for the private sector to shoulder its responsibilities. And I believe that the private sector has so far been playing an outstanding and very effective role.

[Question] To what degree will the petrochemical industries enter the picture as a base of production for the national economy in our country? Could it be said that, if we succeed in making the petrochemical industry a production base, it will become possible, after a certain period of time, to dispense with extracting oil and let it be produced outside of Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] Your question may be kind of difficult to answer, because you are confusing the responsibilities of the commission with those of other agencies. I am really not supposed to answer questions which you ask about things that concern industry. But as a person who is connected with the industrial process, I might be able to answer your questions in view of the fact that I have a background in this field which helps me to do so.

As for stopping the export of oil, I think that this is possible. You say that instead of exporting crude oil, we should refine all of the oil and export it in the form of consumer goods. For example, instead of right now importing lubricating oils from abroad, why don't we export lubricating oils? Right now there are many things such as this which are based on petroleum. And the same thing could be said with regard to petrochemicals. Right now we are importing a lot of consumer goods which are basically manufactured from petrochemical materials. So, instead of importing these things, it is possible for us to begin to export manufactured consumer goods.

We could take the process of industrialization to its extreme, always exporting consumer goods which are ready for use, and not exporting any raw materials. Thus, we would manufacture materials which would go into finished industrial goods. This process of exporting is possible. But I do not believe that we will be stopping the process of [petroleum] production itself, unless we find energy alternatives which can [replace oil] 100 percent so that all of our cars will be able to run on something other than oil. It is very possible for us to arrive at a stage where we completely control our production and where we produce only the things which we want, the things which we utilize in our local industries and the things which we export. I believe that this is very possible if we reach an advanced industrial stage in the future.

[Question] I would like to enter into details concerning the situation of the commission as a national administrative body. They say that the commission has some Saudi engineers or qualified Saudi personnel, but that they do not play a real and effective role, whereas [non-Saudis] do play such a role. Why is this?

[Answer] The problem with engineering operations is that they are not easy. An engineer does not become an engineer by merely receiving a bachelor's degree from a university, or a master's degree, or even a doctor's degree. For a person to attain the level of an engineer who is able to shoulder the responsibilities of his profession, he has to go through an appropriate stage of training which may take a long, or only a short time. In this project we are trying to concentrate on this process of training young people as soon as they come to work with us in the commission. The idea is that they go through a particular training program in which they are moved from one division to another. They carry out the simplest tasks in engineering operations for a period of 2 to 3 years so that they will acquire a complete understanding of engineering operations. Then they will know what they are supposed to do so that they do not find themselves unprepared some day.

The problem is that when you bring an engineer and, after a while, put him in a plant's administrative division, he will be neither an administrator nor an engineer. The engineers who are with us right now in the commission are a group who have finished their training, came to work for the commission already trained, and were given direct responsibilities as division directors or as officials. There is another group of engineers who are going through their training period. When they finish this period of training, they will be assigned particular jobs within the organizational structure, and will then gradually advance. Of course, this is not an easy process. This training phase is the most difficult stage which a man goes through. This is especially true for an engineer who comes and already knows his subject. This engineer finds himself going from division to division and discovering many things. Here he must get used to the fact that he is not in a university, where his professor gives him an assignment or two which he studies at night, and then comes and takes a test and gets a grade for it. There is no longer any professor who tells him to study such-and-such an assignment, and come hear him lecture tomorrow.

There are simple things to deal with every day, and these are the things which provide experience in the long run. The engineer will sense their importance when he finishes his training period, and then becomes an employee with responsibility. He will know that such-and-such an operation went up 6 months ago, and it was handled in such-and-such a way, and then he will begin to remember what he did. For this reason I always try to concentrate on training our engineers right when they start working for the commission. Training is important. The most difficult thing in the life of an engineer is this period of 2 or 3 years, after graduation. But this is the period of time which really prepares a man. Either he acquires a particular specialty, or he gets lost. And if he gets lost during these 2 years, he may remain lost for good. But I hope that the young engineers will learn from the efforts made by those who have preceded them, and I also hope that they will cooperate with the foreign engineers.

But you can imagine the situation of a foreign engineer. When he comes, he has particular work that he must do, and he is bound to certain deadlines by which he must complete his work. When you tell him that he has to train somebody, you put an additional burden on him.

There are people who come unprepared and want other people to do their work. And there are people who come and do not even want to talk. They only want to do something, to finish it, and be done with it. The training process is a difficult one. But we have to go through it if we want to benefit in the long run. My view is that it is best for us to proceed step by step, especially during training, and thus gradually come to understand engineering operations. This is better than jumping too fast and not benefiting from experience.

[Question] The Bechtel Corporation is a consultant firm and it seems that all of our government agencies are dominated by a complex that they need on consultant firms. Does the Bechtel Corporation provide consultant services, or use trained, qualified Saudi personnel in its consultant services, so that they can do a complete job when suggesting a project?

[Answer] Let me explain to you what Bechtel's role is. Its role is not that of a consultant in the sense that this is understood in government agencies. Bechtel here is tantamount to being an assistant manager. When the Royal Commission makes a contract with Bechtel, it makes a contract with it on the basis that it will undertake a particular aspect of the planning and supervision of contracts. As for these contracts, there are engineering design contracts and contracts concerning the implementation of the construction process. So, Bechtel's role is limited to the process of administration. It has no direct influence over the operation of designing the project because the designing is undertaken by other consultant firms.

Concerning the contribution made by Saudi individuals, there are two aspects involved. The first has to do with the fact that the Saudi engineers who are working and are connected with the Royal Commission are distributed throughout Bechtel's organization, so that we really have a single organization. When you look at a project's organizational chart, you see a single organizational chart in front of you. Here you see an individual from the commission, and there you see another individual from Bechtel, and all of them work together. At the top of the hierarchy, on the division director level, you see that there is a corresponding Saudi director from the commission for each director from Bechtel. Whenever something is reviewed, it is done jointly by the Saudi director and the foreign director. Of course, it is also done with the participation of as many young [Saudis] from the other levels of the organizational chart whom we are able to include. I already told you in the beginning that I would like to see us have a larger number of them. But certain circumstances have allowed us to have only a limited number of them. We are trying, to the best of our ability to work with this limited number, to have them trained and have them participate.

There is another aspect to using national Saudi talent. It is the commission's policy to use Saudi consultants as much as possible. The designing for many of the projects is done by Saudi consultants. Of course, the Saudi consultants are assisted by foreign consultants and foreign employees, but they always try--and we pressure them to try--to include Saudi personnel in the operation. In Saudi consultant offices, at least the man in charge is a Saudi. When he comes here, he works eagerly. In many cases we ask the employer himself to be here so that he can see what is needed and what is possible for him to offer. Many young Saudis, who run consultant offices, undertake the design work themselves. Saudi engineers have introduced an authentic Saudi spirit into their work. If there is a job which can be done by a Saudi office or a Saudi firm, then only a Saudi firm is invited to do it.

[Question] I would like to ask a question even though it does not involve your responsibilities. It concerns the fact that Riyadh, for course, will be using the drinking water from the desalinization plants in al-Jubayl. Naturally, there is very limited economic profit in this, but it is necessity which forces Riyadh to drink this water which comes from the sea. Have you estimated the needs for each individual in Riyadh and in al-Jubayl, and will we be able to cope with the problem of administering such a large project or not?

[Answer] I really cannot answer your question at all, because I do not know anything about the desalinization agency. What I do know is that this agency has someone who is responsible for supplying water for the Jubayl Industrial Project. The thing that I am concerned with is that they have enough water to supply the industrial city of al-Jubayl. For this reason, we have set up a system of continual review. The result of this has been that the agency states the necessary requirements and lays down the necessary

water pipelines to bring the water to us. But whether or not it is prepared to take care of their needs, [I do not know]. The agency has large-scale projects in our country, and it is the party which would be able to answer this question of yours.

[Question] Concerning the facilities which al-Jubayl now has. What is the maximum period of time after which we can say that the commission has implemented all of its projects?

[Answer] Has the development of the city of al-Dammam stopped? No. And it will never end. This is what happens in every city. I believe that there is no city in the world whose development has ended. Development continues and will always continue. What the commission has tried to do is to take a long-range view with regard to the city, having in mind a period of from 30 to 50 years. And don't tell me that 30 years to 50 years is too big a jump, because when you make long-range plans you have to take strides such as this. The planning process deals with phases of ever-increasing length. First you have planning for 1 year. This is different from the planning which is for 5 years, different from that for 10 years, and different from planning which is for 30 years. And from there you go to planning for a 50-year period.

We can say that the commission has already made a 50-year plan for the development of the industrial city of al-Jubayl. Of course, after 50 years have gone by, the development will still continue. As far as the plan is concerned, it has already been laid down. But as far as implementation is concerned, it cannot be implemented in 5 years, because whatever you plan to be implemented in the space of 50 years cannot be implemented in 5 years. This would be wasteful, and would also be impossible because the element of time is very important. The important thing is that we have laid a foundation from which the city can embark on its process of development and set up industries.

The foundation consists of some basic preliminary installations and facilities such as water supply, an electrical power network, a telephone system, a sewage system, residential homes, and preparation of the area for industrialization.

The most important thing in all of this, in my view, is the existence of a plan. Right now the commission has a complete plan for this long-range phase. It is set up, so that it can be implemented as needs arise. This plan will be reviewed every year. No plan is perfect, because man himself is not perfect. Every year, the plan has to be reviewed, and some of it has to be corrected and modified. The part of it which you are concerned with at a given stage has to be implemented, and so on.

[Question] At the present time, what is the percentage of Saudi employees in comparison to foreign employees? I know, for example, that most of the employees are foreigners, that they constitute a very high percentage right now, and that the jobs which they do are low-level jobs.

[Answer] The foreign workers are basically to be found in construction operations. Most of them do road building, digging sewage ditches, and setting up sewage systems. This is what most of them do. Perhaps even 95 percent of the foreign work force does these jobs. A small percentage of them also help in [management]. The commission is trying to decrease the number of foreign workers doing this as time goes along, and is doing so by means of having the contractors always bring in Saudi personnel.

During the bidding process, the contractor is asked: What percentage of Saudi personnel [will you be using], and how much will this percentage increase by the time the contract has expired? This is the way in which we are attempting to bring more Saudi personnel into the system.

The problem with contractors is a continuous one if what you want to do is to more effectively bring Saudi personnel into the system. Within your own organization, you can bring a person in, train him, and then entrust him with a job. You may begin with foreign personnel, but in time these foreign personnel are replaced by Saudi personnel. But in the case of contractors who employ foreign personnel, and in a matter of 2 years are replaced by other contractors, the problem recurs. However, most of the foreign workers who are here now are for construction operation.

[Question] What is the percentage of workers now from the local population?

[Answer] The percentage of Saudis among the manual laborers is probably very small right now. It may not be more than 5 percent. As for the employees on the administrative level, perhaps 12 percent are Saudi engineers and administrative personnel.

[Question] I know that there are foreign workers who are responsible for repair and maintenance in the housing areas, and who have jobs such as this. I have even heard that there are those whose job consists only of inspecting keys in the sense of finding out whether or not they work. Perhaps this is an exaggeration, but there must be some truth in it.

[Answer] I do not believe that this is true. The problem is that sometimes we attempt to do non-essential things in the operation and maintenance department. There are different levels of operation. One person works with his hands, and the other does supervision. There are different levels. But even with a Saudi, you cannot bring him and tell him that his work is just to go look and find out whether a key works or not.

[Question] Why is it that only 5 percent of the workers are Saudis and only 12 percent of the administrators are Saudis?

[Answer] This is because of the training programs. Right now, for example, our training center is small and includes about 60 workers. Every 3 months, a group of 20 or 25 people graduates from this training center. Many of these are not obligated to work in al-Jubayl. But with time, there will be

more of them. Also, their total number will increase during the period of this construction phase, especially during the next 3 years when we start heavy construction jobs. Some of the large installations such as the water cooling system will require a large work force which we do not have. The number of Saudi workers will increase during this phase, although their percentage might not increase because the total number of workers will increase, and will do so very rapidly.

When construction is over and operations begin, the training programs will begin. The role played by the work force will then decrease. Construction workers will leave and employees who will be operating [the plants and facilities] will come and will begin their training. The training will begin and it will have a great effect on this phase. The percentage of all employees will then begin to increase.

468

CSO: 4802

SAUDI ARABIA

BRIEFS

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON WOMEN--According to the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, Prince Fahd, the Saudi heir apparent, has issued orders which prohibit Saudi women from traveling abroad in order to pursue their studies. The newspaper made it clear that the prohibition applies even to women traveling with their husbands. The Associated Press agency quotes sources in Beirut as saying that the orders issued by the Saudi heir apparent are related to the hubbub created by the film "Death of a Princess," which tells the story of the execution of Princess Mish'al and her lover after they were charged with fornication. Princess Mish'al had become acquainted with her lover in the American University of Beirut. In addition to this, Prince Nayif Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, the Saudi minister of the interior, has called for a decrease in the number of foreigners working in Saudi Arabia and has warned against the dangers of Saudis having close contact with non-Islamic societies. He said in a press conference in Riyadh, Tuesday evening, that Saudis who study abroad are exposed to dangers by virtue of their close contact with Western societies. [Text] (Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 8 May 80 p 13) 9468

CSO: 4802

SIGNS OF NEW POLITICAL COURSE ASSESSED

Casablanca LIBERATION in French 13 Jun 80 pp 4, 5

[Article by Mohamed el-Brini: "The Indications of an 'Opening'"]

[Text] Is Tunisia on the brink of becoming democratized? The question is asked with such great persistence that it currently constitutes the center of the debate, after having long occupied the first place among the demands of the Tunisian opposition. The monolithic nature of Tunisia has not succeeded in curbing the development of class inconsistencies. Neither has it been able to resist them. Thus, social struggles expanded until the explosion of January 1978. The forces of opposition have, unquestionably, enlarged their political field.

The attack against Gafsa in January 1980 brought to light the risks which the absence of democracy engenders in national unity, the stability of the country and its independence. Moreover, the prospects of succession allow some uncertainties, indeed anxieties, as to the future to appear.

President Bourguiba, who has made his mark on the political evolution of Tunisia since its independence, has reached the age of 77. He recovers from his illness only to succumb to it again. In other words, Tunisia is presently at a decisive historical turning point. The manner in which she passes it will determine her future evolution; will shelter her from any destabilizing disorder or exposing her to risks--not always controllable--from the interior. And Tunisia being an integral part of the Arab Maghreb, the road that she takes--or that she is obliged to take--will have unavoidable repercussions on the entire area.

Having said that, before dealing with the current situation, it would be useful to look at the past. One observation leaps to the attention: after about each decade, Tunisia enters on a new experiment. In 1969 it was the reinstatement of the system of cooperatives. Ben Salah who was its director was ousted, imprisoned and condemned. Coexistence between the three sectors (cooperative, state-owned and private) was broken. And then there was, (following the congress of the PSD [Social Democratic Party] of

Monastir, the adoption of a certain "liberalism". Not political, since the one who was preaching it--Ahmed Mestiri--was set aside in 1971, but economic. From this point of view then, the capitalist private sector received an impetus and Tunisia opened her doors to foreign capital and to multinational corporations. Nevertheless, the monopolization of the political scene by the PSD continues. There was, in a way, a merger of the Party and the State! The economic "opening" was accompanied by a political "closing". All those who are not in agreement with this line have been relieved of their responsibilities, then removed. Tunisian history is, moreover, characterized by this practice. Several former leaders in the nationalist movement and during the early years of independence have seen themselves discredited by the regime.

Among others: Ben Salah, Mestiri, Bahi Ladgham who long occupied the post of prime minister; Masmoudi, accused of being in connivance with Qadhafi and artisan of the plan for union with Libya (a plan whose fate and repercussions are well known) etc.... The list is long. Any movement making demands is repressed. This situation has created the seeds of an expansion of currents of opposition. The largest are: Mestiri's Movement of Social Democrats; the Movement of Popular Unity of Ben Salah, whose escape from prison has fed many speculations; the Tunisian Communist Party, banned in 1961; and the movement of Moslem brothers. Although having acted from exile--some still do, like Ben Salah's MUP--these currents have succeeded in having an internal presence: the field of confrontation is located inside the UGTT and the UGFT [General Union of Workers of Tunisia and General Union of Students of Tunisia] both attached to the PSD.

The students have demanded that the student organization be autonomous. The workers have led demand fights independently of the union leadership. These fights have often been denounced by the UGTT. And, in 1977, for the first time, the army which had remained far from the political field until then, was called to intervene to put down a strike at Ksar Elail.

The Opposition, although not having succeeded in perfecting a common program, is unanimous in demanding the establishment of democracy and a multi-party system. The Movement of Popular Unity of Ben Salah is fighting to:

- a) bring about in-depth economic and political liberation
- b) concretize the democratic freedoms of opinion, expression and organization
- c) Construct political institutions for the sovereign people

The Tunisian Communist Party is proposing a "new progressive and democratic alternative which is based on: a "fundamental reform" of the economic system, an "alternative guaranteeing the democratic and positive participation of all the active forces of the country," the perfecting of a "common program" around which would be united the workers, the youth, the intellectuals and all "the forces working for a real and positive change."

The Social Democratic Movement is proposing a program whose two leading lines are: "democracy must be the basis of our political life" and "only social democracy can reconcile economic growth and social justice." It is demanding, in addition, the elaboration of a "code of freedoms" stipulating that no public liberty, of opinion, expression, the press, meeting, association should be subject to any authorization whatsoever. It is also demanding the suppression of the Court of Security of the State and the legalization of the multiparty system. It has spoken out for a redistribution of the legislative and executive powers

But, although the Tunisian constitution which dates from 1959 does not forbid the creation of other political parties, no rival organization of the PSD has been recognized. The law of 1959 which makes the creation of any association conditional upon an authorization from the ministry of the interior closes, as it were, the door opened by the constitution.

The Tunisian political system has not succeeded in making of this blockage a guarantee of political and social stability. The development of class inconsistencies and social struggles finally brought down the fortress of the UGTT in January 1978. The strikes unleashed quickly became riots. They were the bloodiest that the nation had known since it gained independence: tens of dead, and hundreds of wounded. A campaign of arrests was launched. Not even the leadership of the Trade Union Federation escaped. The show of force was thus begun.

Mr Nour's government chose the strong hand. To the desire of the masses for change, the government replied with a hardening of policy. Thus, several trials of trade-unionists took place in the summer. The newspaper *FPRAL*, organ of the Social Democrats was suspended in January 1979. It dared pose this question: "Who is responsible for the events of 26 January?" The communique published on this occasion by the Mestiri movement summarizes the situation as follows: "A few days from the anniversary of these events (events of 26 January 1978) when the Tunisian government launched a savage aggression against the workers and the union "leaders of the General Union of Tunisian Workers, repression is redoubling in Tunisia."

In November 79, the Tunisian government organized legislative elections for the election of 121 deputies." For the first time there was a broadening of the parliamentary register. The voters had a choice between two candidates. But this broadening did not in the least change the monolithic nature of the elections, since both candidates are presented by the PSD.

As for the opposition, it had boycotted this polling which it considered non-democratic: the parties not being authorized to form (the MDS [Mestiri's Movement of Social Democrats] which had presented a request for authorization received no response) and had no longer the possibility of publishing newspapers. Moreover, it had demanded a general amnesty in favor of the

political prisoners and exiles, guarantees as to the proper running of the campaign, the neutrality of the administrative structure, access to the official modes of information (Radio and Television) and the right to watch over the voting and vote-counting operations. These demands not being met, the opposition had maintained its decision to boycott.

However, the political climate was not the same as before. Nine union leaders including Habib Achour were freed. Achour was put under house arrest. Other union members benefited by having their sentences reduced. The MDS, despite not being officially recognized, is tolerated. Its newspapers *ERRAI* and *DEMOCRATIE* appear regularly. Their distribution--it is true--suffers some impediments. The creation of a league of the rights of man is authorized.

It is in this climate that the attack against Gafsa took place. The responsibility of Libya and of certain Algerian spheres has been irrefutably established. It was a severe blow for Tunisia. There have been several consequences: inauguration of a new policy from the military standpoint--the Tunisian government which, until now, has neglected somewhat the reinforcement of its military potential has decided to do something about it.

This would oblige it to become more dependent upon the arms-exporting powers and to follow a policy of militarization to the detriment of the effort at economic development. Another consequence: the fear of a shattering of national unity. But on this point, the attack against Gafsa has given the different opposing political forces a chance to reaffirm their attachment to national unity and to the necessity to strengthen it. All the elements of the opposition have condemned the attack. However, they have, at the same time, reiterated their democratic demand: the only way to face external dangers.

This then is, in a way, a new stage that Tunisia is facing. Ten years--note this--after the turning point of 1970, Tunisia seems to be headed in another direction. Which one? It is too early to answer. Whatever it is, there is again the debate on political opening. The signs are there: liberation of those held in political detention, among the beneficiaries, some students convicted in 1975. President Bourguiba has received some of them.

Opening of the dialog with the opposition and the leaders of the UGTT who were convicted in 1978, removal of measures excluding from the PSD nine members of the MSD, including Mestiri. This latter has, moreover, welcomed this decision with reserve. "We think," he said, "that it (this measure) does not fundamentally modify the elements of the problems which are posed to the country at the present time." The contacts between President Bourguiba and the former leaders of the UGTT bear on the idea of the organization of an extraordinary congress of the UGTT. The opposition is requiring that the congress be democratic and that a general amnesty for

political prisoners and exiles be proclaimed. Mr M'zali who succeeds Hedi Nouira (ill) at the head of the government has let it be understood that the problem of the UGET and the UGTT would be resolved in a democratic manner. The other branches of the opposition could have their newspapers. In the program speech which he made before parliament Mr M'zali--called by certain journalists the Suarez of Tunisia--put the accent on the necessity for an opening on all "the active forces" of the country. Mohamed Sayah, presented as the leader of the "hardline" element of the government, has just left the leadership of the PSD. Not long ago, he was considered as a possible prime minister. M'zali's government includes some personalities formerly removed from power. Nevertheless, however positive they may be, these indications do not yet determine the route that this opening would take. Is it really the beginning of a break with the past and the coming of democracy, or is it simply an opening in the continuity of monolithism?

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